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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,303—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1898.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th May.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	2nd July.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,573	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 320	Rs. 230	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	23rd May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 9, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
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VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,300	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispeiller	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,749	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 12th May, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Babbao, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 20th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "KERBELA." 1,961 tons, on or about 23rd May, calling at Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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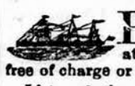

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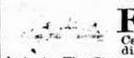

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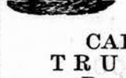

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General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th April, 1898.

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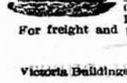

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Capt. S. KAWAMURO, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 16th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th May, 1898.

A SECRETARY to the SURAT MUNICIPALITY is to be APPOINTED on a pay of Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 400. None but those who possess ENGINEERING KNOWLEDGE should apply. Applications stating qualifications and age of candidates should be made to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than 31st May, 1898.

Great weight will be attached to previous Municipal experience.

R. A. H. MOORE,
Collector and President, Surat Municipality.

Surat, 10th May, 1898.

AN UNDER-SECRETARY to the SURAT MUNICIPALITY is to be APPOINTED on a pay of Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200. None but those who have previous experience of OFFICE WORK should apply. Applications stating qualifications and age of candidates should be made to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 31st May, 1898.

R. A. H. MOORE,
Collector and President, Surat Municipality.

Surat, 10th May, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Acts 1882 and 1995,

AND

In the Matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE SOLD free from encumbrances by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1898, at No. 1, Clive Row, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Co., provided a sufficient sum is offered pursuant to an order of the said Court in the above matters, dated the 8th day of January, 1895.

As a first class going concern, all those Mill Premises situate at Mohesh Seerampore, together with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery, consisting of 18,392 Spindles and 200 Looms with ample preparing Machinery, Implements and Tools, Offices and outhouses erected thereon, the property of the above Company. The purchaser of same to take over at a valuation to be made by an expert all the Loose Cotton, Cotton and Yarn on process of manufacturing and all the Baled Cotton, Cotton Waste Yarn Cloth and Stores lying in and upon the said Mill Premises and in the said Company's Calcutta Godowns and also all the furniture at present lying upon the Mill Premises. Full particulars of which will be given at the date of Auction.

The property will be sold subject to the conditions of sale which with the description and particulars of the property can be obtained from Reginald Murray, Esq., of No. 11, Hare Street, Calcutta, the Official Liquidator, or from Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Solicitors, and Messrs. S. J. Leslie and Sons, Solicitors, of Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Dated 22nd March, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.

WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for The Official Liquidator,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—By an order of the Court the date fixed for the above Sale has been POSTPONED from the 23rd May, 1898, to 27th JUNE, PROXIMO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS IN THE CITY WHICH HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED FOR DEMOLITION.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th May, 1898, at 2-30 p.m. on the premises, the whole of the materials of the remaining undermentioned Buildings, viz :—

Lot No. 24 House No. 46 Nowrojee Hill 1st St., Dongry.
do 25 do 175-177 Bhandari Street.
do 26 do 144 Mutton Street, Null Bazaar.
do 27 do 5-7 Borabi Street, Colaba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beautiful Italian Grey Hounds (miniature), nine months old. Also one English Grey Hound Pup. To be seen at their Auction Rooms.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th May, 1898.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of May, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

2ND.—To Declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram as a Director made by the Board.

4TH.—To Elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1898, and to fix their remuneration.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th April, 1898.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (20) Twenty per Share of Rs. 1,000 each, and Rupees (10) Ten per Share on B Shares of Rs. 500 each (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1897, declared at the Twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held this day, Wednesday, the 27th April, 1898, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 24th April, 1898, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 9th May, 1898, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend, and also their Receipts of B Shares to be exchanged for B Share Certificates.

By Order,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 27th April, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	32	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL, DAVIDSON'S,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The *cuisine* will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer & Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories. The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened to traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to The Manager.
Glenview Hotel,
Coonoor.

or to SPENCER & CO., LD.,
Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 75 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.,

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,

(65 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,

"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words 'Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England,' are engraved on the Government stamp, and 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture,' blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with

the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 15 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 5 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadevie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAZ, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway tation Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., every where at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

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WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C. H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

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Manager, Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 3-42m., 4-25s. Low water, 9-30m., 11-19s.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-45, this evening.

SERVICE OF SONG.—A Service of Song, conducted by the Rev. I. F. Row, will be held at Apollo Bunder, at 8-45 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,131, the daily average being 137. The total of new patients was 537.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mombassa, Tanga, Darresalam, Reunion, Tamatave, Zanzibar, Ibo, Myotte, Majunja, Nosibe, Diego Suarez, Mutsaundra, and Chinde, per s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Saturday.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Tuesday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu, named unknown, was noticed floating in the sea in Back Bay, at the back of the Churney Road station, by a Hindu fruit-seller, named Maroosa, who informed the police. Inspector Barker proceeded to the spot and saw the body, which was then lying amongst the rocks, the tide having run out. The body was naked and appeared to be that of a Hindu of the labouring class, apparently aged about thirty-five years. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was not identified. An inquiry was held yesterday at the Kennedy Sea Face by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquiry was held, yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Rajaball Hoosein, aged twenty-seven years, a cook employed in the service of Aga Mahomed Hussein Haji Mahomed Sadak Yezdi, and residing at his master's house, at Mody Bay, Fort. About half-past 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, deceased served his master and his friend with tea and went upstairs on the second storey of the house. Shortly after Rajaball was seen leaning at a window overlooking the sweepers' passage, attempting to catch a pigeon. He accidentaly lost his balance and fell out into the gully below, fracturing his skull. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF VAIDYARAJ JANDUBHATT VITHALJI.—A correspondent wires:—The celebrated Vaidyaraj Jandubhatt Vithalji died here, this morning, of heart disease. Native medical science and Kathyawad, Gujarat, and Bombay have lost in him a most able, proficient and successful native doctor, who was also very generous, sympathetic, and a great benefactor to suffering humanity. He treated with genuine care and kindness princes and people alike. Numerous poor patients were treated by him not only free of any charge, but received in addition free medicines, food, and other necessaries from him. In short, he was a paragon of a Vaidya of ancient type, and followed the instructions contained in ancient Indian medical works, viz., to conscientiously regard old males and females as fathers and mothers and equal ones as brothers and sisters and younger ones as sons and daughters, and he treated them accordingly without expecting anything from them. The town of Nadiad, where he recently came, and had many patients under his kind treatment, is in mourning.

FATAL EFFECT OF DRINK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Runchore Goverdhan, aged sixty years, residing with his son, an electro-plater and gilder, at Mombadavie Road. Deceased was addicted to drink, and when once started he continued to drink for three or four days at a time, without taking any food. On Saturday last, Runchore was drinking and did not take any food, and continued in that state until Monday morning, when he went out and returned at about noon. He came down, and about 4 p.m. he again went out. He returned in about half-an-hour, but as he was approaching the verandah he fainted and fell down. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on the following day. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to cerebral hoemorrhage, following excessive drinking. The jury brought in a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE DRUNKARD.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Bhicaji Ardeshir Painter, a Parsee, aged twenty-nine years, residing in a small room of a house in Sutoke Lane, Dhobie Talao. The deceased was formerly employed as a clerk, but for some time past he had earned a living by writing telegrams for people. He was addicted to drink and squandered all his earnings in that way. He was partly supported by his wife, who is teacher in a school at Kalbadavie Road. On Tuesday evening he was found lying unconscious on the Girgaum Road by the police, who removed him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital it was ascertained that deceased had been suffering from opium-poisoning. On examination of the deceased's person a quantity of opium was found on him. Vanau Succaram, a servant to a licensed vendor of opium at Chira Bazaar, deposed that the deceased had purchased half-a-tolah of opium from his shop on the previous afternoon. Deceased never came to himself again, and died yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU GIRL.—The dead body of the Hindu girl, aged three years and a-half, who had been missing from her parents' house since Tuesday evening last, was found floating on the surface of the water in Babulla Tank yesterday forenoon, and as a neck ornament of trifling value, which she had on her person, was found missing, some suspicion has been entertained as to the cause of her death. The girl, whose name is Gheela, resided with her parents at Nowroji Hill, Dongree. On Tuesday afternoon the girl told her mother that she was hungry and asked for something to eat. The mother, who was then engaged in the cookroom, told her that she would get her meal as soon as she had prepared it. The girl then went out to play. A few minutes after the mother called out to her to take her food, but as she was not in the street, the mother sent her other daughter, named Peeroo, in search of her. Peeroo returned shortly after and informed the mother that she could not find deceased. Just then the father returned home from his work, and on being informed about the disappearance of Gheela, went out in search of her, but failing to trace her, gave information to the police. About 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, the dead body of the deceased was found floating in the Babulla Tank. The body was indentified by the parents. A silver neck ornament, of the value of Re. 1-4-0, was found missing from her person. There were no marks of violence on the body except a swelling on the left eyelid, which was blackened. It was stated that deceased used to play on the Jail Road, but never used to go to the Babulla Tank Road. Mr. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, on view of the body of the deceased, at Babulla Tank Road, when after the evidence of the mother was recorded the inquest was adjourned. The body was then removed to the morgue for examination by the police surgeon to ascertain the cause of death.

A CONFLICT has broken out in Vienna which, writes a correspondent, should be of interest to the English public because the apple of discord is English style and English taste. The quarrel is between the society of Austrian art industry firms and Herr von Scala, the new director of the Museum of Art and Industry. This museum was founded in 1863, and the past directors have succeeded in raising the Austrian art industry to a really high level. Court Councillor von Scala was formerly director of the Austrian Museum of Commerce, and has been fond of importing rare objects from China, Japan, India, Persia, and Turkey, especially carpets and bronzes. The art industry firms of Vienna objected to this, which, they said, put them at a disadvantage, and his appointment to the Museum of Art and Industry caused some discontent. The new director has a weakness for the English style of furnishing houses. He declares it to be the only justified style for modern dwelling-houses and through the Museum is doing his utmost to introduce it into Austria. The large manufacturing firms are in revolt and declare that English taste in furniture is not what the Viennese admire or wish. Herr von Scala has imported quite a collection of old and new English furniture and has had much of it copied by Vienna cabinet-makers and upholsterers and is selling originals and imitations to the public. The Society of Art industry firms has held a meeting and vehemently protested, and Herr von Scala has, in consequence, resigned his membership of the society, and declared that he will no longer exhibit the productions of these firms at the Museum. The society denies the Directors' right to do this and has appealed to the Archduke Rainer, who is the patron of the Museum.

MARRIAGE OF THE SIR DESAI OF SAVANTVADI.

THE celebrations in connection with the marriage ceremony of H. H. Baba Saheb Sir Desai of Savantvadi, writes a correspondent, came off most successfully on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instant. The untimely death of H. H. Tarababa Saheb, in June last, left his Highness a widower, and the fact that the late lamented Rani Saheb left no issue pointed to the necessity of a second marriage. As was to be expected, there were several offers from various Maharatta families of rank and distinction, and after a good deal of deliberation the choice of the bride was made from the well-known family of the Nimbalkars of this place. It may be noted here that this is not the first time that the Nimbalkar family has been connected by marriage with the Sir Desai's house. The local Nimbalkar family is a branch of the ancient family of the Nimbalkars of Kolhapur, which played a prominent part in the history of that state in former times, and which is still a family of considerable importance there. A daughter, named Hansabai, of Khem Savant, better known as Rajeshri, by his wife Laxmibai, who was the daughter of the celebrated Jayappa Sindia and a half-sister of the still greater Mahadaji Sindia, was given in marriage to a scion of the Nimbalkar family, who ultimately settled in Vadi as a Mehman of the state. The present bride is a daughter of Dattajirao Nimbalkar, grandson of Laksmibai's daughter. If will thus be seen that the bride comes of the noble stock of the celebrated Sindia family. The Nimbalkar family is also connected by marriage with his Highness the present Maharaja of Dhar. The choice of the bride from a family of such antecedents and connections is one that is likely to give satisfaction to all the subjects and well-wishers of the prince; and H. H. Baba Saheb must be congratulated on his selection of a lady belonging to a family of such lineage for his future consort. It is understood that Mr. L. Prendergast Wash, C. I. E., the Political Superintendent, left the matter of selection entirely in the hands of Baba Saheb, and the readiness and cordiality with which he did all in his power to meet the wishes of the prince when they were made known to him gave an indication of his usual sympathetic and kind attitude towards his Highness. He purposely came down from Amboli to grace the occasion with his presence, and took a personal interest in the carrying out of the arrangements in connection with the marriage ceremony. Great preparations were made for the celebration of the marriage, which took place on the 3rd instant, at 6-30 p.m., with great eclat. All the Sardars, Darakdars, Mehmans, and officers of the state as well as the elite of the town were invited on the occasion, and crowds of people from various parts of the state assembled to witness the marriage procession. The varat procession on the evening of the 4th instant presents a most magnificent spectacle. The procession was seen to the best advantage between the Lester Gate and the palace, when fireworks of various sort were let off from two sides of the beautiful Moti Talao, the banks of which were very brilliantly illuminated. The Durbar Hall and the garden in front of it, which were tastefully illuminated, presented a very picturesque appearance. The Vadhu Prawesh ceremony was performed at 8 p.m., and a durbar was held in the very spacious mandap specially erected near the palace for the occasion. The mandap was very elegantly and tastefully decorated and was filled to overcrowding, there being about four thousand people present on the occasion. The bride's new name was announced to be Laksmibai, which will not fail to remind the people of her celebrated ancestress. The European officers were entertained at a sumptuous dinner party by H. H. Baba Saheb on the evening of the 5th instant, and the occasion was enlivened by the letting off of beautiful fire-works. The splendid building on the northern bank of the Moti Talao in which the Westropp Museum is located was used for the dinner party, and was artistically illuminated. The reflection of the illuminated building in the still waters of the Talao was a sight worth seeing. After dinner his Highness joined his guests, when Mr. Walsh proposed the health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and afterwards that of the Sir Desai and his bride, wishing them in a few well chosen and appropriate words happiness and long life, to which the Sir Desai made a suitable reply. The festivities terminated with a very entertaining exhibition of the cinematograph, which was given in the large Durbar Hall after the dinner was over.

The arrangements in connection with the marriage were solely entrusted to the new State Karbhari, Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao P. Gupte, and the excellent manner in which they were carried out under his personal supervision reflects the highest credit on his energy, tact, and good taste. He spared no pains to make the occasion a very successful one. He gave personal care and attention to every detail of the arrangements. It is the prayer of all the loyal subjects of the state that the marriage may prove a very happy one.

A GUJERAT SETTLEMENT.

REDUCTION OF ASSESSMENT.

THE papers relating to the Revision Survey Settlement of the Olpad Taluka of the Surat Collectorate have now been issued to the press. The old Settlement was introduced in 1899-70, so that the 30 years' guarantee does not expire till 1899-1900. But it was held that because Surat was settled during and immediately subsequent to the American War, the rates, which were high, should be guaranteed for another 30 years and three talukas were selected, this amongst the number for ascertaining how for the settlements of the remaining talukas of Surat was necessary and desirable. The original settlement of Olpad was found to be inaccurate in several respects. The area of the taluka inclusive of the four Inam villages is 325 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1891, of 66,668 souls. The density is thus 205 per square mile. But as more than one-third of the area is uncultivable waste, *i. e.*, for the most part salt flat, the density on the cultivable part alone would give a fairer view of the pressure of population. This density is 323·8, which is about as great as could be expected in a black soil country without the danger of over-pressure. The rainfall is precarious and the death-rate high, but while evidence of progress are not numerous there is no ground for supposing that the condition of the people has deteriorated to any large extent. In regard to the revenue history of the taluka the Government report states that there was a large decline in the revenue in the second year of the present lease, which has never been quite made up since, and the amount of pressure in the form of notices which it has been found necessary to apply of late years for the recovery of the Government demand is certainly large. But says the Governor in Council "the issue of numerous notices often indicates nothing more than dilatoriness on the part of the revenue payers and against it must be set the facts that there has been no tendency for land to go out of cultivation, that the area of waste has steadily declined, and that resort to pressure of a serious form has been rarely necessary. On the whole, though the rating of the western villages may be too high, the eastern and central parts of the taluka do not appear to be unduly taxed." However on a careful consideration of the reports submitted Government have reduced the assessment. The percentage of decrease in the various groups of villages is 2·35 per cent., the decrease in some cases ranging between 40 and 50 per cent. The new rates are to be guaranteed for 30 years and will come to force in 1900-1901.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.

WILLIAM AMELIUS AUBREY-DE-VERE BEAUCLERK was 10th Duke of St. Albans, Earl of Burford, and Baron of Heddington, Baron Vere, Privy Councillor, son of the 9th duke, by his 2nd wife, daughter of the late General Joseph Gubbins. He was born in Piccadilly 1840; married 1st, 1867, Sybil, daughter of Gen. the Hon. Charles Grey and niece of Earl Grey (she died 1871); 2ndly, 1874, Grace, daughter of the late R. Bernal Osborne. He succeeded his father in 1849 as hereditary grandfalconer and master surveyor, and hereditary registrar to the court of chancery; patron of two livings; was capt. of the yeomen of the guard from Jan. 1869 to Feb. 1874; a deputy-lieut. of Lincolnshire 1856; honorary colonel 1st Notts rifle volunteers 1863; C. A. Nottinghamshire, lord-lieut. since 1880. The 1st duke was son of Charles II., by Nell Gwynn.

His Grace's heir is his son Charles Victor Albert Aubrey-De-Vere, Earl of Burford, born 1870; lieut-tenant Notts. yeoman cavalry; late lieut. 3rd batt. Royal Scots (M.); has passed for the army, and been gazetted to the Life Guards, but has not taken up the commission.

ONCE more we have an announcement of four births at a time. The news comes from Italy; the last time it was from Ireland. The quartette of little Irishmen, however, all died soon after birth; the young Italians are reported to be living and doing well, and are to have a public fete in their honour when they are christened. Italy, however, has before now done greater things than this. A few years ago it is credibly recorded that an Italian, mother gave birth to no less than six boys at one time. The Italian newspapers in 1885 commented on the remarkable achievement of this peasant pair, Granata and his wife, and appeared to be agreed that there was no doubt about the facts. It is very well known that one multiple birth is very apt to be followed by another in the same establishment, but it can seldom have happened that this tendency has been so strikingly illustrated as in this case, if the facts were correctly given.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colabal	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	22
	Chaukis	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	0	1	13
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	4	0	4
	Girgaum	2	1	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	30
	Tarwady	1	2	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	1	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	0	3	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	1	6
	Sewree	2	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	1	5
	Worlee	2	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	7	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Modh and Porwad		1	15
	Hindu		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Gomer Jumal		1	
	Parel S Camp		0	
	Total	21	16	102
	Total plague deaths to date	29,723	25,745	75
	Total same date last year	14	13	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Death	0

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,190, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,375, making a total of 4,565 persons. Departures by sea 824, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,446 making a total of 3,270 persons.

THE TARDEO COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Tardeo Committee was held, yesterday, at 7-30 a.m., by Commander G. S. Hewett, R. I. M., the District Plague Officer, to decide whether it was advisable to vacate the chawl No. 3, situate in Ballaram Street, as many plague cases had occurred there, a fresh one having occurred on the 10th instant. Commander Hewett observed that the members should not be backward in detecting plague cases, though the epidemic was now decreasing. The committee next went to the chawl in question, and after a careful inspection came to the conclusion that the chawl should be vacated and the Municipal Engineer be requested to furnish a report upon it as to whether it is fit for human habitation. The committee then passed a vote of thanks to Commander Hewett for his energy and his keen interest in the welfare of the poor.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 7th 8th, and 9th instant was, respectively, 3, 3, and 2 while on the same dates last year it was 31, 26, and 19. Owing to the death from plague of a Shravak female, this morning, at Vania Vad, a panic has been created among the Bunniahs, and they are leaving for mandwas, erected by them at the distance of a mile and a-half from Lower Damaun some time ago, but which were unoccupied as they did not wish to leave their houses while plague was at some distance from their locality.—The inoculated persons, especially those who were inoculated by Dr. Dubash, at the request of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala, in April last, are rejoicing for having obtained not only immunity against plague while the epidemic is still working in Lower Damaun, but a boon to boot, viz., that whereas all attempts to obtain a pass from the C. P. A. D. F. to cross the British cordon had failed and people were told to undergo ten days' observation at Challa, now Mr. Judge saw his way to granting passes to cross the cordon to such persons as could prove they were inoculated, and during the last fortnight a number of inoculated persons have been able to get passes and leave Damaun. Likewise our Governor has made inoculation the "sine qua non" to granting a pass to go to Nagar Haveli District without undergoing fourteen days' quarantine.

THE PERAMBORE STRIKE.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

"WE have no information about the enemy's movements" was the blankly humorous reply that our representative received at the Loco-Superintendent's office, on Monday morning; and the only course left was to find the enemy's camp. This was by no means an easy task. Between three and four thousand workmen struck work over a week ago, and they have never turned up since. Their residences are scattered over the whole city of Madras and some of the suburban villages, and absolutely no information was forthcoming as to their usual meeting place to discuss matters. Our representative was therefore left in a dilemma. It was fortunate that a "trish-seller" happened to be near the Railway Workshops at the time he went there, and taking him for a guide, he invaded a little village less than half a mile from the Works, where a group of the strikers, about fifty in number, reside, all within a radius of half an acre of land. Two or three carpenter maistries, a few coolies, and some other workmen who labour in different capacities in the Works, altogether a gronp of about fifteen individuals, formed the party that had gathered round our representative, who had to squat in their midst in truly rural fashion on the pyal of a carpenter's house and begin his operations. Some of the party appeared alarmed and wished to know if it would be necessary for them to append their signatures to the statments made by them, after the fashion of the Police Court, but they were assured that no such "procedure" was necessary, and all that was required of them was a truthful version of how matters stood. Then was set the ball arolling.

"Formerly we used to work six days in the week at eight hours per day, which gave us 48 hours or six days' pay at 8 hours per day; but now we are offered only 36 hours per day, which makes only 36 hours per week, thus affording us only 4½ days' pay for the week at 8 hours per day."

These remarks fell from an elderly maistry who acted as spokesman on behalf of the others.

A coolly getting 4 annas per day, however, thought it necessary to right out his own case:

"I used to get Rs. 6 per mensem after very hard work," he remarked, "but if I am to work under present conditions I will only draw Rs 49 per mensem. With rice selling at six measures per rupee, it would be impossible for me to support myself and my family of four children on Rs. 49-0."

Then followed a chorus of voices all keen on the subject of the highly paid *dhorais* not being deprived of any portion of their salaries. Our representative had to politely ask them to draw it mild and avoid confusion by allowing their elderly spokesman to state their grievances. It was ascertained that there were European Chargemen drawing salaries of two and three hundred rupees, writers and others who drew monthly salaries, and whom the present reduction of working hours does not affect.

Asked whether they had approached the Loco-Superintendent on the subject, our representative was told that on the day of the strike the Tahsildar of the place took the maistries in a group to Mr. Pilkington. This gentleman informed the maistries that he was acting under the orders of the Agent, who found it necessary to reduce the number of working hours on account of the falling off in traffic, and that he could not allow them one single hour over the thirty-six hours alloted. The maistries asked that forty hours' work might be allowed—at least forty hours per week instead of forty-eight hours; This request was not granted.

It would appear that the strikers suggest that 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. stoppage might be made out of the earnings of the workmen according to their respective salaries, and that such stopage should affect the whole workshop, from the Loco. Superintendent down wards. No definite steps have yet been taken by them as to pittitioning the Agent or representing their grievances to the Board of Directors: but it is believed they have held one or two meetings. On their future plan of operations the men seem disinclined to give information, and our representative did not seek to pump them.—*Madras Times.*

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

NEW CASES.

APPARENTLY every where matters seemed to be moving smoothly. The cart and gharry traffic were as usual, and the coolies, too, especially at the Port Commissioners' wharves numbered their full complement. There was a report in town, however, that a riot, or some thing approaching it, was imminent, and that, if not on Saturday, some manifestation would be apparent on Sunday. The authorities are keenly on the alert, and were never more prepared to meet and subdue an exhibition of badmashi in the city than now; and the European residents are equally well prepared.

A SECOND EXODUS.

The wild stories which are being promulgated by budmashes everywhere in the town on the subject of segregation and inoculation increased in extravagance on the publication of Mr. Turner's letter on the subject, and the determination of the authorities to continue the construction of the segregation camps at Budge-Budge and Maricus Square. The Commissioner of Police had to take extra precautionary measures on Saturday to prevent any molestation of the workmen employed in erecting the segregation camp at 5, Budge-Budge Road. The neighbours had assumed a threatening attitude, and it was officially reported by the Superintendent, Southern Division, Suburbs, that the residents of the place object to the site and are inciting budmashes to prevent the erection of the camp on that site. Some extra constables were sent to the place to guard against any disturbance.

The peon and durwan element have determined to leave; many left on Saturday afternoon, while others await the meeting of durwans which it is proposed to hold at Dalhousie Square. Most menials of this class do not receive their wages till the 15th, and many are waiting till then to leave.

It has been ascertained that the durwan who died in Crooked Lane on Friday had for some time been suffering from phthisis, of which he succumbed, and there was not the slightest sign of plague and no truth whatever in the statement of his having been inoculated.

THE NEW MARKET.

On Saturday morning all stall-keepers in the New Market, including butchers, fruiterers, vegetable and miscellaneous vendors, informed Mr. Jones, the Super intendent, that they were all going to leave Calcutta with their families, because they had heard that Government had passed orders for the soldiers of the Gloucester Regiment to assist the Medical Inspectors in visiting houses and searching for plague cases, and also to inoculate every one. They thought their information was further strengthened by the fact that Mr. Jones was sending his children to Darjeeling. Mr. Jones informed them that what they had heard was not true, that Government did not intend to obtain the services of the military or even the police, either to search for plague cases or to enforce inoculation. He urged upon them not to pay any heed to such rumours, which were the work of budmashes, who were endeavouring to incite the ignorant to wrongful acts by spreading false rumours. The men seemed to be satisfied with the assurance given, and promised to remain for the present.

There were 52 deaths in the different wards of the city on Friday, compared with 57 the average of the previous five years, or five deaths less per thousand of population. There were no seizures or deaths from plague.

INOCULATION.

Doctors Cook and Dutt, with Dr. Pettifer, were busy all day in their office on Saturday inoculating persons—fully over sixty—who had written to be protected. As it was found inconvenient to call at the different houses of the applicants, the latter were asked to visit the Health Officer's office, where the operations were all carried out. The majority of those inoculated were Europeans—many of them merchants and tradesmen.

*THE PLAGUE HOSPITAL AND CAMP.

All the huts for the isolation camp for suspects in the grounds of the Manicktollah plague hospital have now been put up, but no work whatever has gone on in the Narcoldanga segregation camp since the 29th April. No thatchers will work there, being fearful of assault by the Mahomedan residents of the locality.

RUMOURED PLAGUE AT GOALUNDO.

With reference to a report that a case of plague had recently occurred at Goalundo, the Mail Superintendent of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company at that place writes that the Medical Officer there knows nothing of any case of plague in the place; so probably the story is a canary. The Subdivisional Officer at Rajbari has been asked to go to Goalundo to make an inquiry, and if the report is untrue, to contradict it officially.

THE HIGH COURT BHISTIES.

It is perhaps not generally known that four bhisties are especially engaged for the High Court to water the garden and the corridors along which the Judges pass when entering their respective Court-rooms or returning to their private chambers. Since the inoculation scare Inspector Considine, who is in charge of the High Court, has experienced great trouble in procuring bhisties. No sooner had the inoculation scare started than the old bhisties ran away, leaving a months' salary behind. Since then two fresh sets of bhisties were procured after great deal of worry and trouble, and now out of the third set only two men are left. When Mr. Justice Rampini took his seat in the Sessions Court yesterday afternoon after lunch two bhisties and two sweepers were engaged in watering and cleaning the verandah on the third floor, immediately above the Court-room where Mr. Justice Rampini was sitting. As the noise made by the men disturbed his Lordship, a European constable was sent upstairs to tell the men to keep quiet. No sooner had the constable gone upstairs than one of the sweepers shouted out "Here is a ticcanallah come to inoculate us." The bhistees and sweepers immediately ran, and, although later on the sweepers were persuaded to resume work, the bhistees up to a late hour had not put in an appearance.

Four natives, arrested at Entally, and two at Belgatchia, were on Friday sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each for wrongfully restraining carters and bullock gharry-drivers. Warrants were issued for the arrest of three others.—*Statesman.*

HOW THE POPE CARRIED ON MEDIATION.

HIS ANTIPATHY TO TELEGRAPHING.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Rome on April 27 said:—The Hispano-American conflict will certainly form one of the most important periods in the history of the pontificate of Leo XIII., and the details will be quite as interesting as the main thread, in recounting how the Pope generously took the initiative of mediating. It may, for instance, seem strange that such an enlightened and superior man intellectually as Leo XIII. should have serious objection to use the telegraph, but he feared that his code would be deciphered, either by the Italian Government, or by the Governments through whose countries his despatches would have to pass to reach Madrid and Washington

Monsignor Keane, ex-rector of the Roman Catholic College at Washington, now in Rome, who was the first to be asked by the Pope for advice as to the best mode and form in which to render Papal action acceptable to the United States, had no little difficulty in convincing Leo XIII. that if intervention were tried by post it would arrive after hostilities had begun. The American prelate was certainly right, as without the delay obtained through the act of the Vatican, which was initiated in the first days of this month, on the eve of Palm Sunday, war would more than likely be now in full swing. But, on the other hand, the Pope was not altogether wrong in fearing indiscretion, and in being convinced that the success of his move depended especially on secrecy.

Leo XIII. yielded only partially to the reasoning of his advisers. He decided that, as action on his part had been specially solicited by the Austrian Emperor, the despatches for Madrid and Washington should be taken by a special courier from Rome to Vienna, and telegraphed from there. To nothing so well as to what followed, can the French proverb be applied, that "On n'est jamais trahi que par les siens." In fact, the Pope, who feared that his telegrams might be divulged by the Italian Government, was struck dumb, on the evening of Palm Sunday, by a telegram, from Monsignor Clari, Papal Nuncio at Paris, announcing that official news from Madrid, confirmed by telegrams from London, announced that President McKinley had asked the mediation of the Pontiff. This lulled Spain with false hopes for a day, but took away the efficacy which the action of the Pope might have had in America, where the Madrid telegram produced simply indignation. From that moment the communications of the Vatican on the matter were sent directly through the hands of the Italian telegraph officials.

The whole of Holy Week was a period of great activity at the Vatican. Cardinal Rampolla, who is arch-priest of St. Peter's, desiring not to miss the ceremonies of that period, had to rush from the basilica to his apartment, and gave audiences to Ambassadors and Ministers in his church vestments.

SEVERAL of Bethoven's letters have just been acquired for the Royal Library, Berlin. These letters were formerly the property of Dr. Otto John, the biographer of Mozart, and they have never yet been published. They are, however, not of any particular public interest, and indeed they are said mostly to deal with money matters.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure reduced to sea level.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·502	Calm	2	104·1	77·1	40	..	4·54	+0·43
Simla	29·545	SSW	6	69·3	76·3	37	0·03	1·31	—1·01
Delhi	29·559	Calm	4	104·2	79·4	53	0·07	1·01	—0·24
Agra	29·529	SW	8	107·0	80·9	47	0·09	2·80	+1·17
Cawnpore	29·590	SSW	5	109·5	78·1	57	0·03	1·50	...
Allahabad	29·580	S	8	107·1	83·3	72	..	2·39	+0·24
Jhansi	29·610	SE	5	111·2	79·2	55	0·13	2·05	+0·41
Jacobabad	29·491	SE	7	118·0	85·0	64	..	0·43	—0·87
Karachi	29·658	W	15	91·4	80·0	68	..	0·43	—1·41
Jeypore	29·620	SE	8	110·3	76·9	47	..	0·56	—1·30
Ajmere	29·549	SW	13	101·9	83·6	62	..	0·56	—1·30
Deesa	29·717	SW	23	107·4	77·5	62	..	0·16	—0·41
Ahmedabad	29·752	WSW	6	106·8	79·6	56	..	0·78	...
Bhuj	29·699	WSW	27	97·3	77·9	70	..	0·13	—0·60
Rajkot	29·737	W	18	103·4	75·7	67	..	0·30	—0·29
Ghadechi	29·761	SSW	17	107·7	78·3	55	..	0·20	...
Veraval	29·769	WSW	11	88·1	80·8	83	..	0·14	...
Neemuch	29·691	WSW	7	102·2	76·1	71	..	0·72	—0·42
Indore	29·736	W	8	100·6	76·1	71	..	0·56	—0·58
Sangor	29·760	N	4	104·1	82·1	69	..	1·46	+0·18
Jubulpore	29·587	WNW	7	106·5	84·6	35	..	3·46	+0·44
Hoshangabad	29·689	W	7	105·6	84·2	48	..	0·50	—1·88
Khandwa	29·737	W	11	103·2	81·1	58	..	0·09	—0·45
Raipur	29·575	NNW	7	110·5	65·2	19	..	1·72	—1·17
Nagpur	29·611	NW	13	109·7	86·0	34	..	1·00	+0·61
Amraoti	29·691	WSW	14	107·3	81·8	47	..	0·77	—1·89
Akola	29·733	NW	17	105·2	80·8	53	..	0·33	—2·89
Surat	29·773	SW	12	94·2	81·1	77	..	1·89	+1·38
Malegaon	29·789	W	17	103·8	75·6	66	..	0·10	—1·23
Bombay	29·840	W	10	90·9	81·9	69	..	0·18	—0·75
Poona	29·813	WSW	22	99·0	72·4	53	..	1·35	—1·07
Ahmednagar	29·794	WSW	3	102·3	71·4	51	..	0·03	...
Aurangabad	29·790	W	9	104·0	74·2	53	..	0·07	...
Sholapur	29·798	NW	17	105·7	76·0	46	..	0·60	—2·43
Satnagri	29·833	W	11	98·1	75·6	66	..	0·60	...
Belgaum	29·835	WSW	20	94·2	67·3	68	..	5·67	+0·83
Goa	29·863	N	14	90·0	80·9	78	..	0·89	...
Karwar	29·843	NW	9	90·3	81·4	72	..	0·22	—2·43
Mangalore	29·859	NW	6	90·8	1	82	..	2·60	—2·65
Calicut	29·850	NW	9	91·2	83·9	74	..	8·37	—

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11

AN extra allotment of Bills was made in London yesterday, amounting to 5 lakhs on Bombay, at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent, to 111-3-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 103; and Paris Exchange on London was 2 1-2 centimes higher, at 25·34 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities remained at £62 7-16; and Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent, to 114. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 26d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent at 56 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·84 1-2 dollars. About £225,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday. For Braziers' Copper the quotation was £59 per ton; and for Yellow Metal 5 1-8s. was quoted.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 45s. per 492lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal. The total quatity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,480,000 quarters compared with 2,520,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Prices continued without change, all round, in the Liverpool Cotton Market, which closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 18,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; Futures for both August and November were 4 points higher, at 6·38 and 6·42 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the arrivals to date now compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	8,000	7,000	9,000
Three days' do. ...	21,000	19,000	20,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,236,000	6,504,000	5,030,000

Locally, the market for this staple has been firm today. A moderate business has been done, and prices are quoted at an advance of Re. 1 per candy for Bhownugger and Bengal descriptions. The mills have bought 1,650 bales, and shippers 650 bales; total, 2,300 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The arrivals from the districts, as compared with the same period last year, continue to be in excess, and more especially so in Wheat. The markets are steady, and shippers buy ready stuff; May settlements of wheat are reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	14,193 bales.
Wheat	74,440 cwts.
Linseed	6,691 "
Rapeseed	7,112 "
Gingellyseed	1,184 "
Poppyseed	2,154 "
Castorseed	5,200 "
Rice	4,387 "

FREIGHTS.—The market has again been strong in tone. Two steamers have been fixed for June at 30s. per ton, and one for May at 35s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been firm at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was only moderate; a small amount of Merchants' Bills were reported, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ... 1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ... 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs ..... 1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steady at 93 3-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 1-4 for the Settlement. Threes are unchanged at 87, nominal.

SHARES.—Central India Mills are Rs. 15 higher; Curimbhoy, Rs. 10; China, Rs. 5; and Lukhmidas, Rs. 2 1-2; Manockji Petit are Rs. 10 lower.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 7-16
Bar Silver	26

The sum of about £ 225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

MAY 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here to-day.

KARACHI, MAY 11.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Trieste, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 11.

Mail steamer Arcadia, from Australia, arrived.
The P. and O. steamer Peshawar, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

All telegrams for Costa Rica may now be accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams in code or cypher to and from Philippines suspended.

Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cypher via Haiti are prohibited by Government. United States Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Censure on telegrams for Island Barbadoes removed, also at Guayaquil on telegrams for Ecuador.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.

Private telegrams in code or cypher for offices in Italy suspended.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, 1 p.m., Saturday, 14th instant.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th May, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	10	6	30 p.m.	10	45
Teheran	11	2	40 p.m.	0	12
Suez	11	2	56 p.m.	0	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 11th May, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	9	27	...	5
" Karachi	..	33	..	3
" Madras	..	20	..	3

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 30th April, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	49,099	37,436	11,654	...	45,887	...
Parcels, &c.	87,804	89,851	...	2,047	1,31,779	...
Goods						
Other earnings	9,611	6,521	3,090	...	30,138	...
Total for week	1,46,305	1,33,808	12,697	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	24,15,859	22,18,048	...	...	1,97,804	...

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACKAY.—May 10, at The Manse, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Rev. J. H. Mackay, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, of a son.

MURRAY.—May 11, at 121, Frere Road, Bombay, the wife of J. R. Murray, Bombay Police, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

THE complete official history of the operations of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is now before the public, and extends over two folio volumes aggregating to some 820 pages. The first and by far the smallest volume is in reality a summary and synopsis of the second, which consists of the reports received from the Provincial Committees. The earlier portion of the Report of the Central Committee bringing the narrative up to July 31st last, was published some months ago, but it has been reprinted with the second and final report, in which the Central Committee reviews the operations of the Fund. The first point that strikes the reader of this summary is that in every way the charitable operations of 1897 compare favourably with those in connection with the Madras Famine twenty years earlier. The subscriptions then aggregated to about 78 lakhs, whereas the late Committee (for it has been formally dissolved) had no less than 170 lakhs of rupees to disburse. The numerous complaints made in the earlier Famine of peculation on the part of subordinate distributors have found but little echo on this occasion, thanks to the systematic methods adopted throughout, and still more to the checks upon malversion which the official element in the distributing machinery imposed. By way of contrast, the Committee remarks as to the operations of 1877 :"No audit of accounts was made, and so far as is known no final report of the operations was prepared." In this connection it is noteworthy that the Hon. Mr. Crole at a public meeting held at Madras to inaugurate the Provincial Fund there admitted, "as one of those responsible," that the Mansion House Fund in the earlier famine was not satisfactorily administered. There were two principal reasons for this—the fund was hurriedly organised without the approval or help of the Government of India, and the Committee had no previous experience to guide them. That such experience counts for a great deal in relief work is illustrated by a comparison in cost and efficiency of the Government operations in the two famines. In this respect the contrast is even more striking than that in the case of the Charitable Relief Fund. On the basis of previous statistics the relief of the millions supported by the State during the weary months of scarcity would have been six-fold what it actually was. The visitation of 1877-78 had a very educative influence, and the lapse of twenty years before the advent of another famine gave ample time for the experiences then gained to be chrystallised into Famine Codes, into protective works, and into a carefully formulated scheme of charitable relief. It might seem a little ungenerous on the part of the late Relief Committee to draw the comparisons it does between their own work and that of an earlier day, but for the disclaimer with which it is accompanied of any intention to undervalue the strenuous and heroic efforts made by those who administered Government or charitable relief in former famines to mitigate suffering or prevent mortality. The Committee only maintains, and with justice, that "both the Government and those who administer charity to-day have alike turned to good account the experience gained in the past, just as their own successors will profit by mistakes discovered on the present occasion."

Of the 170 lakhs of rupees which passed through the hands of the Central Committee 123 lakhs came from the United Kingdom, more than two-thirds of the amount being received from the Lord Mayor of London. Of the colonies Canada, thanks to the personal efforts of the Earl of Aberdeen, gave by far the most generous help, her quota being 5 3-4 lakhs. The Australian colonies gave 1½ lakhs, while in the Chinese settlements, thanks to the good offices of Indian merchants resident there, Rs. 1,39,000 were raised. Ceylon had ample opportunity to judge of the severity of the trial through which the great Dependency by which it is overshadowed was passing, and its contribution of 1½ lakhs of rupees says much for the neighbourly sympathy of this small Crown Colony. The contribution of Rs. 68,000 from the Straits Settlements was no less generous. Russia, whose help was regarded with a somewhat unworthy suspicion, subscribed nearly a lakh of rupees to Indian needs. From Japan half-a-lakh of rupees came, contributed mainly from indigenous sources. New Zealand with its comparatively small band of colonists did well to forward so substantial a sum as Rs. 32,500. The quota of the United States, Rs. 21,654, looks small, but it has to be remembered that about 5½ lakhs were received from America by the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in addition to a large cargo of wheat. The case of the United States is exceptional, and it is perhaps the only country excepting England that sent large amounts to be distributed by missionary agency. But in regard to nearly all the countries we have named, the sums received by the Central Committee cannot be regarded with any certainty as the measure of their charity to India in the time of her distress. In the same way the help afforded by the well-to-do in India to their unfortunate fellow subjects is not arrived at by finding that the total contributions to the Relief Fund obtained within the Empire itself amounted to 33⅓ lakhs. It was a noteworthy feature of more than one of the Provincial lists that the contributions of Anglo-Indian residents were proportionately far more liberal than those of their wealthy Native neighbours; but there can be no doubt that in many cases affluent Indians were their own almoners and personally relieved their neighbours or the people of their ancestral villages or townships. The provincial reports contain numerous instances of and references to such untabulated charity. For instance, the Bombay report shows that in Khandeish no less than forty shops for the supply of cheap grain, and thirty places for the distribution of food-stuffs free of charge were established and maintained, the wealthy promoters showing "they were willing to give generously in time, trouble, and money to meet the distress."

The figures given of persons who received relief in some shape or another from the Fund show, as the Report says, how much can be done in India for a small sum where the supervision is effective and care and economy are practised. They also show the great saving effected by giving the oversight of the distribution of such relief into the hands of Government district officers. The average expenditure per head under the various objects of the Fund was: I. Supplementing the Goverment relief, Re. 0·64. II. Orphans, Rs. 2·94. III. Purdanashin and respectable persons, Rs. 3·19. IV. Restoring peasants and artizans to their former position in life, Rs. 7·25. The average cost under the latter head is greatly reduced owing to the fact that vast numbers received only a few rupees to buy seed with. Had only the gifts of cattle been counted, the percentage of cost would of course have been much higher. Of the 142 lakhs of rupees expended on relief up to October 31st no less than 104 lakhs had been devoted to this object—the rehabilitation of distressed cultivators and artizans. From this expenditure nearly one and a-half million persons, counting the families of the reciepients, were helped to start afresh. It is estimated by Government officers that in the Central Provinces alone 1,748 square miles of land were prevented from being thrown out of cultivation by this means, the cost of this great economic good so far as the Fund is concerned being the relatively small sum of 25 lakhs. In Bijapur in our own Presidency 348,000 acres of land or eleven per cent. of the normal cultivated area were sown entirely by grants from the Fund. These are only two examples of what the Fund has done in a direction in which Government aid, save in the shape of takavi advances, could not properly be given. The expenditure on object I. of the Fund up the October 31st last was 8½ lakhs. It will thus be seen that substantial sums were spent in feeding the hungry, mainly wanderers or those whose caste prejudices or social position led them to prefer death by starvation to accepting Government relief; in clothing the naked; in selling grain at cheap rates; in giving work to weavers and artizans or to poor women for whom the relief works were unsuitable; and also in providing for the maintenance of several thousand orphans, until they are able to earn their own living. "But all these measures of benevolence," as the report truly observes, "carried out as they were on an unprecedentedly large scale, fade into insignificance by the vast numbers of peasants set once more upon their feet." The balance in hand at the date of the dissolution of the Committee, amounting to over five lakhs of rupees, has been invested as the nucleus of a fund for use in future famines. In giving an account of their stewardship the Central Committee claim "that method, regularity, and checks against malversion have been secured, that the Fund has been administered successfully; that the money has been laid out upon the most deserving objects, and that the results should meet the commendation of subscribers." In this opinion all who read the various provincial reports and examine the details of expenditure given will cordially agree. The administration of the Fund reflects great credit upon those who, whether at head-quarters or in the Provinces, bore the burden and heat of the day, while the largeness of the amount entrusted to them and its receipt from all quarters of the globe shows that in an age denounced as materialistic the well-spring of charity is more truly responsive to human need than in the days when a "pious ancestor" who built a church or temple thought that he had done all that philanthropy or religion could expect.

THE bread riots in Florence—which we are told were exceptionally serious—followed almost immediately on the close of fifteen days' festivities commemorative of the part taken by two of her citizens in the discovery and the naming of America. When Columbus in 1492 crossed the Atlantic to discover a shorter route to India he was carrying out a project elaborated eighteen years before by Paola Toscanelli, a Florentine astronomer, who wrote to a friend in Lisbon recommending that in the interests of commerce and general knowledge an expedition should be sent to discover Cathay by sailing due west across the ocean. That country, he said, was worthy of the attention not only of merchants, but also of learned men and astrologers "to see by what measures and arts so powerful and magnificent a province is governed and its wars carried on." The letter was written in 1474, and Columbus heard of it in 1480. He immediately wrote to Toscanelli and asked for copies of the letter and of the map which, it appears, accompanied it. Toscanelli sent both to Columbus, who set to work to obtain the support of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain in carrying out the plan suggested by Toscanelli. That took some time, for Ferdinand was very sceptical as to the result of such an undertaking, and it was only Isabella's representation, that the success of the enterprise would make the Christian faith known to large populations, that induced the King to provide the means to equip and man three small ships. The possibility of great riches being obtained from the Indies also helped a good deal to quicken his Most Catholic Majesty's interest in the adventure. Toscanelli did not live to see the stupendous result of his fine conception—the discovery of a New World. He died in 1480, ten years before Columbus cast anchor at Guanahani, which he believed to belong to Eastern Asia and to be a part of India. He called the inhabitants who gathered round him in silent astonishment Indians, and gave the name of West Indies to the group of islands of which Guanahani—which he renamed San Salvador—was one. Columbus in the same voyage discovered Cuba, Queen of the Antilles, the magnificent Island that is the source of so much present anxiety to Spain. The real name of the great discoverer was Cristoforo Colombo. He was a native of Genoa, the son of a poor wool comber, who gave him a good education and sent him early to sea.

In the course of his voyages he was in Lisbon in 1470, where he married the daughter of a famous navigator, Palestrello. His connection with Lisbon explains how he came to hear of Toscanelli's letter. His first effort was to interest the Genoese Republic and its Merchant Princes in the enterprise; they turned a deaf ear to him, for a man is never a prophet in his own country. King John II. of Portugal was equally incredulous, the Portuguese at that time seeking access to India by a south-east voyage round Africa. Columbus was satisfied that the shortest route would be by the west. He found America after a two months' voyage, but he was not destined to give his name to it. Amerigo Vespucci, the renowned Florentine in whose honour the city has been just holding high festival, went to Spain and became manager of an Italian mercantile house in Seville that fitted out vessels for the Indias under contract with the Spanish Government. He appears to have gone to the west in one of the expeditions that followed in the track Columbus had shown to be practicable. He laid claim to have been the first to touch the coast of the Continent that was to bear his name in 1497. He accompanied the Portuguese navigators that discovered Brazil in 1501. Two years later a letter of his describing that voyage was published in Paris under the title "The New World." That publication first aroused the attention of Europe to the importance of the new discoveries, the nature and import of which had up to that time been little understood. A more important work was published in 1507 giving the account of his four voyages. The printer, Martin Walzmuller, made the enduring fame of the author at one stroke. He wrote "I see no reason why this fourth part of the world should not take its name from its sagacious discoverer and be called Amerigo or America. In the same year Amerigo Vespucci's account was reprinted in Florence as part of a collection of voyages, the title page of which was "The Countries Newly Found and the New World named from Amerigo Vespucci of Florence." The name caught on; the new continent took its place in the world as America. *Sic vos non vobis.* Toscanelli planned the discovery of the New World, and died ten years before Columbus discovered it. Vespucci profiting by what they had done made his name immortal by simply applying it to their work.

THE rules regarding the receipt of testimonials and addresses by servants of Government, republished this week, are so clear that it is a matter for surprise that any occasion for their republication should have arisen. A Government resolution introducing these rules points out that several instances have recently occurred in which arrangements for the presentation of testimonials have been made and subscriptions collected, apparently in ignorance of the fact that the proceedings were irregular and that the rules prohibit Government officials from receiving testimonials of any kind. Further, it has happened more than once lately, that a formal character has been given to such farewell entertainments as are permitted by publication in the newspapers of speeches made at them. Such being the case the Viceroy-in-Council directed the republication of the rules, all officers being at the same time reminded that they must be strictly observed. All servants of Government, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form; or to accept testimonials of any kind; or to attend public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour. The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement from active service and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government. At the same time, according to the resolution, it is not intended to prohibit such an expression of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from service, or leaving his station or district, as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends, even though some of these may be his official subordinates. But it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character. This is sufficient latitude for any Government officer, though even these rules may be relaxed in special cases on reference to Government. But Government officers are warned not to overlook the existence of these very necessary rules.

AT their meeting yesterday, the Municipal Standing Committee sanctioned, as asked for by the Commissioner, the appointment of Mr. S. Rebsch to act as agent in England for the Bombay Corporation for the inspection of machinery for sectional sewerage district. Mr. Rebsch to be paid a fee of 150 guineas.

THE Government of Bombay have appointed a Marine Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances under which s. s. Brahmini, under the command of Captain Ismail Kassum, stranded at St. George's Island while on a voyage from Karwar to Marmagaum on the 27th April last. The court will be held to-morrow at the Esplanade Police Court, and be composed of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, as President, and Captain Kenneth Macaula y of the Marine Survey, and Captain G. H. Cheshire master of s. s. Aldgate as assessors.

MR. G. M. DE SOUZA (22), railway guard on the B.-G. J.-P. Railway, was killed by a snake on Monday last. He had arrived at Jetalsur in charge of the mixed goods train and was about to return when a cobra bit him in the leg. He was removed to hospital where he died three hours after admission.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad dak was delivered last evening at 5-50 o'clock. The work of sorting was completed at the Post Office within three-quarters of an hour of the arrival of the train at Bori Bunder station.

WITH a view to enabling the non-official members of the Legislative Council to be present at the Madras Council meeting to be held at Ootacamund on Friday the 13th instant, the Government has allotted a sum of Rs. 600 to each member for meeting all expenditure to and from Ootacamund and whilst there. This seems a pretty enough solatium for the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SPANISH SQUADRON AT CADIZ.

LONDON, MAY 10, MIDNIGHT.

The American Navy Department has ascertained that the Spanish Squadron is still at Cadiz.

AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

An American transport has sailed from Tampa with stores and munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents, also taking a small escort of American troops.

THE SPANISH FLEET STILL STATIONARY.

It is generally agreed that the Spanish Cape Verd Squadron, which was supposed to have gone westward, intends remaining at Cadiz.

The change in the situation leaves the Americans free to attack Puerto Rico and to invade Cuba with a large force without delay.

RENEWAL OF RIOTS IN ITALY.

THE COUNTRY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

MAY 10, MIDNIGHT.

Martial law now reigns throughout the greater part of Italy.

A circular issued by Marquis di Rudini to the Military Commanders and Prefects orders inflexible rigour in suppressing the agitation.

The disturbances here continued to-day in Milan and Naples, where a number of barricades were erected in the streets by the rioters, and several conflicts with the police and military occurred.

The losses are unknown as only official statements minimising the gravity of the disturbances are permitted to be published, and many newspapers have been confiscated.

A Socialist Deputy, who is a refugee of Bigano, has, stated that it is intended to establish an Italian Republic similar to that of Switzerland.

THE JAPANESE TO EVACUATE WEI-HAI-WEI.

MAY 11.

It has been arranged that Japan shall evacuate Wei-Hai-Wei in a month's time.

RIOTING IN FLORENCE.

Serious rioting has taken place in Florence, in which two persons were killed.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the city.

THREATENED TROUBLE BETWEEN BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

Bulgaria charges Servia with intercepting correspondence from Macedonia, and threatens a rupture of relations.

Servia denies the charge.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of his Grace the Duke of St. Albans.

MAIL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correction from Aden.—The P. & O. s. s. Clyde, with English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden, on Monday, at 5 a.m., not Sunday, as previously announced. The s. s. Oceana, for Colombo and Australia, also sailed at the same time.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE SCARE SUBSIDING.

A MISCHIEF-MAKER SEVERELY PUNISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

Two new cases of suspected plague were reported Yesterday. One case which terminated fatally occurred at Waterloo Street. This was the case of a native grocer, who, it is believed, succumbed to an attack of cholera. He carried on his business in a pucca godown alongside Waterloo Street, Thana, and also lived there. The case was treated as a suspicious one, and the man's bedding was burnt, and his goods, especially the cooking utensils, and so forth, were disinfected. The godown, too, underwent a thorough disinfection. The other case which also terminated fatally occurred in Ward No. 4, in the Muchua Bazaar section. The man died at the Isolation Hospital in Maniektollah.

The scare about inoculation or "Ticca," as natives call it, has almost subsided. The population are beginning to find out that it is not compulsory. The discovery has been very simple: people began to wonder why, although they heard so much about forcible inoculation, no one in the different bustees been "Ticcaed." The result is a general dirtrust of rumours, and, it seems, as if Nemesis will soon seize the budmash by the heels, and he will in time require to be as much, if not more, protected from an indignant though hitherto credulous populace as the solitary Bhatilogues whom he now waylays and assaults.

Mr. Greer, the Chairman of the Municipality, was inoculated to-day.

The passenger rush from Calcutta via Eastern-Bengal State Railway has appreciably subsided, but large numbers of people are getting away by the East Indian Railway trains from Howrah. Platforms and waiting halls and the yards have for the past three days and nights been crowded by men, women, and children, chiefly by the latter. The peculiarity of the present rush is that passengers are making for stations beyond Allahabad, Agra, and Delhi; while on the previous occasion the majority only went to short distances, and very few further than Benares.

On Tuesday there were only three pronounced cases of plague in the hospital at Manicktollah, one of which it was expected would not survive the night. The work there is in full swing, medical and nursing and the menial staff having been fully organized. Though the very sullen Mahomedans of the locality have not again attempted any molestation of the European and Eurasian staff on their way to and from the Health Office, before leaving the premises any one going out has to change his or her clothes and undergo fumigation. Besides the ordinary police on duty, the Manicktollah Plague Hospital and Camp have attached to them a guard of 43 armed native policemen. The work of erection at other Segregation Camps, except Marcus Square, is still practically at a standstill, consquent on the difficulty of obtaining thatchers.

A Mahomedan, named Sheikh Babulla, a notorious budmash, has been sentenced by the Sealdah Police Magistrate to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for having all but occasioned a riot in the Manicktollah section by falsely proclaiming that he had been forcibly inoculated. He punctured his hand just [illegible] w the right wrist, and ran about the streets, calling [illegible] that he was dying, and throwing himself on a [illegible]y. He had his hand bound up, and begged [illegible] to pour water over the cloth and over [illegible] and to fan him as he felt "all on fire." [illegible]as still tossing on the charpoy, and a [illegible]ople with sticks were searching for the [illegible]culator, an inspector in charge of the [illegible]oliceman, both in plain clothes, came [illegible]him. In the court, Sheikh Babulla [illegible]had cut himself and done what he [illegible]st for a little fun.

[illegible]lding that such fun was likely [illegible]f unrest to incite the people [illegible]ed to acts of violence, sentenc[illegible]ed.

MR. PEARSE'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

Mr. Pearse, Judge of Meerut, retires from the 6th instant.

FRONTIER NEWS.

A telegram dated Khar, May 11th, says the Chitral relief column reached Mirza all well on Monday.

A Laudikotal telegram of Tuesday reports all well there. A thunderstorm occurred that day in the pass and the hills around.

THE CASE AGAINST PRIVATE McGURK.

ACCUSED WARNED AND LET OFF.

POONA, MAY 11.

Private McGurk, of the Durhams, was placed before Mr. Sale, the Assistant Collector, charged with causing hurt, endangering human life, and shooting two men and a woman with an air gun, on the 7th April last. Accused's counsel applied to be allowed to compound the case, the injuries being trivial. The magistrate refused to do so.

Dr. Easdon, of the Sassoon Hospital, deposed to two natives being brought to the hospital on the 7th April. The first man, Babajee, was suffering from a punctured wound, about the size of a pea, beneath the left forearm. He removed a leaden pellet therefrom and the man left. The second man, Tukaram, was also brought by Sergeant Moore, suffering from a punctured wound. Witness cut it open and removed a pellet. Aloo had wounds on the neck. The wounds were not serious. Had the pellet struck the eye, it would probably have proved fatal.

Dr. Sabnis, who attended the woman, said the wounds were superficial.

Private George Thake, who was with accused in the ghary when the firing took place, admitted going into Treacher's to purchase pellets with McGurk.

Three wounded persons gave evidence, which showed that the wounds were of a superficial nature.

Sergeant Moore, who deposed to taking a sweeper to the hospital and afterwards arresting McGurk, admitted having frequently used an air gun, which he considered harmless.

Accused admitted having fired a gun at the lamp posts, but did not know he had hit anybody till 9 o'clock that night. He discharged the gun when he came out of the barracks at a sweeper twice. He did so out of a lark. He had no row with the sweeper previously. The gun might carry the shot twenty yards. Lance-Corporal Thake had the gun five or six times. He discharged it in a main street.

The pleader addressed the magistrate, and said that doubt existed as to whether Thake or accused had fired the shot which hit the tailor. Evidence showed the wounds were very slight. McGurk bore a good character, and was nearing the end of his service. He would lose his good conduct money and pay, and get a bad character. He asked the magistrate to let him compound the case. The aggrieved parties, he said, were willing to accept a month's salary each.

The magistrate, after warning accused, allowed this to be done, and confiscated the air gun.

QUARANTINE AGAINST CALCUTTA.

RANGOON, MAY 11.

At a special meeting of the Rangoon Municipality, to-day, it was decided unanimously to request the Burma Government to reconsider its decision in the case of quarantine against Calcutta.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULA presided yesterday at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, there being also present:—Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. C. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Mr. Muljl B. Barbhaya, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

ACCEPTANCE OF A TENDER.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. Littlewood, Palonjee and Co., the lowest of three tenders received for supplying and laying 4-inch cast-iron water main under the new roads on the Tardeo Flats, at rates aggregating Rs. 11,323 plus Rs. 1,346 for 10 per cent. contingencies and establishment.

AGENT FOR THE INSPECTION OF MACHINERY.

The Committee considered, as asked for by the Commissioner, the appointment of Mr. S. Rebsch to act as agent in England for the Corporation for the inspection of machinery for sectional sewerage district. Mr. Rebsch to be paid a fee of 150 guineas.

Dr. Viegas objected to Major Tulloch, who had been acting as the agent of the Corporation in England, being passed over on the present occasion.

After some discussion, the Committee sanctioned the proposed appointment.

ALLOWANCES TO CLERKS.

The Committee considered memorandum to the Secretary, No. 2296, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment of allowances, as under, to clerks in the Chief Accountant's office, to the debit of the grants for the suppression of the plague:—(1) to Mr. Bal Nataji Pitale, Rs. 50 per mensem, and (2) to Mr. Ruttonji Pardonji, Rs. 55 per mensem, such allowances making the total emoluments of each Rs. 250 per mensem.

Dr. Viegas said that the proposal was one which ought not to find favour with the Committee. When the schedule was last revised the department was considerably strengthened, and it was no use sanctioning allowances which could not be made under the provisions of the Act. He asked under what section of the Act it was proposed to sanction the allowance? The brunt of the work connected with the plague was borne by the Health Department, who were in the thick of the fight and who had to go from street to street and door to door at the risk of their lives. The men of the Assessment Department were also required to visit plague-stricken localities, and the sanctioning of allowances in the case of the clerks under the Chief Accountant was only the thin end of the wedge, the other departments putting in their claims as soon as these allowances were granted.

The Municipal Commissioner informed the Committee of the nature of the work done by the clerks, who, he said, deserved every encouragement at their hands.

Mr. Roughton was unable to follow the arguments advanced by Dr. Viegas, who seemed to say that, because others had also done good work, those who had been recommended by the Commissioner should not be paid for extra work done by them. He knew that the clerks had not only done their duty, but by the system of check exercised by them, they were able to save large sums of money to the Municipality. It was ungracious and ungenerous to the last degree to say that people who had worked very hard and who had been recommended by the Commissioner, should not be adequately remunerated.

Dr. Cowasjee pointed out that men in the Health Department—inspectors, medical officers, and Deputy Health Officers—were given allowances varying from one to three hundred rupees. The clerks had been working very hard and they must be awarded the allowances asked for them.

Dr. Katrak thought that they had all along found that Dr. Viegas was one of those who would allow camels to be swallowed and strain at gnats. (Hear, hear.) If the Commissioner had appointed special men for the purpose of conducting the audit, the Municipality would have been obliged to spend double and treble the amount now asked for in the shape of allowances. The Commissioner and the Chief Accountant had confidence in these men, and as they had worked hard it was the bounden duty of the Standing Committee to cheerfully grant the allowances asked for them.

Mr. Kabraji pointed out that Dr. Viegas was inconsistent in his arguments, that as no extra men were employed, nothing ought to be paid to men who had done work in addition to the duties for which they were engaged.

Dr. Viegas said that one of the two clerks was already in receipt of two extra allowances. If the speaker who advocated the sanctioning of the allowances had to pay the amounts out of their own pockets they would act in a different manner. They had to safeguard the interests of the Corporation.

Mr. Vincent: And so have we. We are here to see justice done to Municipal servants.

The Committee then sanctioned the allowances, Dr. Viegas being the only dissentient.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S SERUM.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Secretary stated that a telegram had been received from the Health Officer at Karachi, asking for Professor Lustig's serum for treating plague cases in hospitals, with full instructions by the first steamer, to which he (the Commissioner) had sent the following reply:—"Serum useless without Galliotti; will send him if Standing Committee approve, on your notifying that Karachi pays all expenses, travelling, personal, incidental. Wire." If the Karachi Municipality agreed to these proposals, the Commissioner could request Dr. Galliotti to visit Karachi with a supply of serum, and he requested the approval of the Standing Committee to that course.

The Committee approved of the proposed arrangement.

The Committee, after transacting other business, adjourned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. W. HUGHES, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, has penned a very able Minute on canal navigation dues in Madras in connection with the Supreme Government's decision that they should be enhanced, in order, for one reason, that the canals should not compete unduly with the East Coast Railway. The Chief Engineer has gone fully into the question, quoting analogous cases in Europe. The result of his Minute has been that the Madras Government has considerably reduced the rates previously proposed. The amended rules and rates will have effect from the 15th instant and will be published in the "Fort St. George Gazette." The annual general license for steamers over the whole East Coast canal system will be Rs. 15; for open cargo boats Rs. 3; for 1st class passenger boats Rs. 6; and for passenger boats 2nd class and decked cargo boats Rs. 4. The tariff is slightly higher, however, than the old rates, as it is necessary "to satisfy the objection of the Government of India that the navigation is being worked at a loss."

WITH reference to Prince Ranjitsinhji's interview at Madras, writes Mr. S. W. Coxen to a contemporary, I can't help sending you a cutting from the latest "Australasian" to hand. It speaks for itself and should, if only out of fairness to the Australians, be published. For the Prince to talk of luck when the Englishmen were badly "whopped" in four out of the five test matches is drivel, while the rest of his remarks are not in good taste. If the team was not a success socially, it is, I fear, more due to the Prince himself than any other individual member of it. I was down in Australia with Stoddart's 95 team and I saw a great many of their matches played, and I can safely say that no lot of men were ever more popular or more thoroughly enjoyed their outing. But then they had no Prince, and interviews and criticisms were not allowed. The last the Australians cannot stand, and this year unfortunately the papers teemed with them. We were beaten badly and the best men won. Let us as Englishmen own up to it. I am sure Stoddart does.

WE regret to learn that Sir George White is still in the doctor's hands. It was found on his arrival in London that as regards the central fracture of the bone below the knee no union had taken place. Dr. Cheyne, the specialist who was called in, ordered the limb to be placed again in plaster of Paris for five weeks.

HOPE is reviving at Karachi concerning the plague, and not without reason. On Saturday there were 102 fresh cases, on Sunday 84 cases and on Mouday 65. This is the first time the daily returns have been on the down grade.

THERE is a plague inoculation scare in the Darjeeling Bazaar, and an uneasy fear of forcible inoculation and segregation. Many natives have left the station, and more are preparing for flight. Sinister rumours prevailed on Sunday, causing excited crowds both of Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Deputy Commissioner personally went to the bazaar, and reassured the people that Government have no intention of forcibly inoculating any one. This prompt action has probably saved the depopulation of Darjeeling. The feeling is much easier, but the natives are still apprehensive.

THE first weekly telegrams from Mauritius and Zanzibar reached the India Meteorological Office, Simla, on Monday. The Mauritius report was to the effect that good south-east trade winds were blowing, and the weather more squally and showery than usual. Three inches of rain had fallen during the week, and the sky was still cloudy. The Zanzibar telegram stated that the barometer was rather lower than usual, a fair southerly wind blowing with moderate rain. These are virtually normal conditions.

A CORRESPONDENT, who writes from Ganjuria in Burdwan, makes some extraordinary statements regarding hook swinging in the Mambhoom district of Bengal. He asserts that from the 3rd to the 7th May men have been swung almost daily in broad daylight at a short distance from district headquarters; that he had one of the victims brought before him and found marks which showed that the unfortunate man had been hooked 18 times; and that this same man stated that on one occasion the rope broke when the swinging was in progress, and the person then being swung died shortly afterwards.

KASHMIR is suffering severely from drought, and the crops are reported to be dying.

A VIOLENT duststorm, with a strong gale, occurred at Simla on Monday night; but the much-needed rain fell only in small quantity.

THE health of the troops in and about the Khyber continues to be remarkably good. Last week there were less than 200 sick out of over 10,000 men.

WHEN the Khyber Force is reduced to one brigade under General Gaselee at the end of this month, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, now in the reserve brigade, Rawalpindi, will be railed to Lucknow.

THE relief of the detachment of the 37th Dogras at Gilgit will be carried out via the Khagan route in July. The two companies of 43rd Gurkha Rifles forming the relief, will remain at Abbotabad until then.

THE throwing of stones and other missiles at passing trains and the placing of obstructions on the rails by villagers, says the "Englishman" have become so frequent of late that it has become absolutely necessary to take prompt measures to detect and prevent this. On the Assam-Bengal Railway, the frequency with which attempts at train wrecking have been made has also rendered it necessary to place a punitive force of police on the villages approximate to the portion of the line where these attempts occur. Three attempts were recently made to derail trains by placing obstructions on the line, but fortunately these have not proved successful. The enquiries made have, however, not resulted in the detection of the culprit, although a considerable reward was offered for any information which would lead to the detection of the offenders. A case was instituted against a native for throwing a stone at a passenger train between mile 159 and 160 on the Chittagong Section, and the result was that the accused was sentenced by the Assistant Commissioner of Karimganj to one year's rigorous imprisonment. It is hoped that the circulation of this conviction will have a deterrent effect on those addicted to such a dangerous practice.

THE project of a balloon journey over the Alps which was spoken of at the Meteorological Congress held last month in Strasburg, is to be attempted during the present year. A sketch of the intended voyage is given in the new number of the "Aeronautischen Mitteilungen." On some clear day in the autumn, when a gentle southerly wind often blows for days together, a scientific expedition of three persons is to ascend in a balloon from some high spot at the southern foot of the Alps, probably from Zermatt. The ascent is to be continued to the elevation of about 5,000 metres. The first object of this trans-alpine journey is to secure as large a number as possible of good photographic pictures for topographical, cartographical, geological, and geographical purposes. A further object is to make a series of atmospheric and meteorological observations, which will be unique of their kind, and of great scientific and general interest.

IN the midnle of Hyde Park, sheltered by grand trees, and approached by magnificent drives, is a matrimonial agency which is patronised by the most brilliant and fashionable people in the land. The bureau in question is not a shady establishment in a back street, as many of the agencies for the promotion of matrimony have been found to be, but is open to all comers, and every few minutes of the afternoon the stillness of the neighbourhood—broken usually only by the cries of the waterfowl in the near at hand Serpentine—is disturbed by the arrival of a stately carriage, from which a visitor is handed out with distinguished attention. Sometimes as many as half a dozen carriages can be seen outside the marriage agency in Hyde Park, awaiting the return of those who came in them. Of a morning the approaches to the agency are frequented by a more plebeian gathering, the visitors at the earlier hour having, almost without exception, an aspect which might be not improperly denominated as sporty. But whatever the hour at which applicants for the ministration of Mr. John Durn, the presiding official, present themselves, there is one indication about them which is common to all alike—all are accompanied by a dog.

DEATH OF MR. F. EDGELOW.

THE senior partner of an old established and well-known firm of solicitors has passed away in the person of Mr. Frederick Edgelow, who died yesterday morning, at 9-30, at his bungalow on Malabar Hill. Mr. Edgelow's illness originated in his departure from his customary habits in sleeping out on his verandah on the night of Friday, April 29th, instead of remaining in his bedroom. Not feeling well next morning, he sent for Dr. Field, and as that gentleman's prescription gave relief he was able to attend office on the Saturday and Monday. On the following Wednesday, feeling unwell, he left office early in the afternoon, never to return. Symptoms of pneumonia set in, and Dr. Field called in Dr. Sidney Smith for consultation. The patient had high fever for several days, and at the time of his death his temperature had gone up to 109 degrees. A short time ago he informed his partner, Mr. Gulabchand, that he did not feel well, and he arranged to leave for a change in Europe on Saturday, the 21st instant. The news of his unexpected death from pneumonia was received with grief by a large circle of personal friends. Mr. Edgelow was a man of marked ability in his profession; he was popular in the club world; and he was exceedingly kind to his subordinates, being always reluctant to part with old and tried servants. He was about 50 years of age, and came out to India in 1882, joining the firm of Macfarlane and Skipsey. The last named partner left the firm shortly afterwards, and Mr. John Macfarlane and Mr. Edgelow carried on the business together for about five years. Mr. H. I. J. Hemming was then associated with them, and on the retirement of Mr. Macfarlane, in 1892, Mr. Gulabchand M. Damania was taken into partnership by Mr. Edgelow, the firm having been known from that day to this under the style and title of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand. But with all these changes in the personnel the firm sustained its prestige as possessing a large and lucrative practice. The business of the new firm prospered under the old experienced managing clerks of Mr. Macfarlane, of whom Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Settna was, and has continued to be the chief. While Mr. Gulabchand managed for the most part the firm's business in Bombay, Mr. Edgelow, who was employed in several "cause celebre" and distinguished himself at Hyderabad, remained there for the greater part of the year, and was engaged as legal adviser of the Hyderabad State in succession to Mr. Hormusjee Vakil. Mr. Edgelow remained in that post for about five years on a very high salary. He was also the Solicitor to ex-King Thebaw. Mr. Edgelow was a man of keen intelligence and many gifts. He found the claims of professional life too exacting to admit of his taking any great share in public movements, but in June, 1896, our deceased townsman was appointed a member of the Municipal Corporation by Government in place of Lieut.-Colonel Mein, resigned, and he was reappointed to the seat on the new Corporation being formed in the last cold weather. He is a widower, having lost his wife about ten years ago, but leaves a family of children, who are all at Home at the present time, prosecuting their studies. He paid his last visit to Europe about two years ago.

The funeral of the deceased gentleman took place yesterday evening, at Sewree Cemetery, where a large number of his European and Native friends attended to pay him their last respects. As was natural, a greater portion of those present consisted of members of the legal profession. The cortege left the bungalow at about 5 o'clock, and it took an hour and a-quarter to reach its destination. On its arrival at the cemetery gates the coffin was taken to the burial place, where the Venerable Archdeacon Scott read the ordinary burial service. Among those present were: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Messrs. A. Craigie, C. A. Turner, T. G. Bennet, T. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, W. Webb, K. Macaulay, R. S. Brown, Smith, F. A. Owen, P. Byrne, R. A. Willis, I. Giro, E. B. Raikes, C. P. R. Young, T. J. Strangman, E. W. Noble, Vernon B. F. Bayley, S. L. F. Bayley, Roberts, L. N. Banaji, Ruttonshaw Dadabhoy, Fardoonji Pallonji Pavri, Framji Cowasji Bennet, Rustomji Sethna, and others.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made:—2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers.—Captain G. L. Hobbs to be Adjutant. Captain G. A. Roberston, 15th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as a Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, vice Lieutenant Cockerill on leave. Captain A. B. Dunstervill, East Surrey Regiment, to officiate as a Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, in the Bengal Command, vice Major Gosset on leave. 6th Bengal Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant F. G. Moore, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 14th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant G. A. Perreau, Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. U. Nicolay, Hampshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 20th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. E. Rudkin, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 29th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. G. Cowan, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent—Lieutenant S. G. Halliday, Officiating Wing Officer, 11th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. Major H. Finnis, R. E., has passed the examination and is tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel. Major W. H. Jameson, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, has passed the examination and is tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment. Royal Engineers—Lieutenant L. W. S. Oldham is granted leave for one year.

INCOME-TAX ON PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pension is a very common word understood by everybody to be a provision made for someone who is disabled and unfit to work, and a fitting and deserving piece of bread granted by master to deserving servants who have worked hard and honestly for the benefit of their employer, who grants the provision in return. Such being the case, it is very hard and unworthy in name and credit for the Government to charge income-tax and stamp duty on such pension in these hard times of famine, and I humbly suggest, for the benefit of all pensioners, that Government ought to be so liberal and kind as to give up such taxes which they put strenuously on their hard-earned bread, and which her Gracious Majesty would no doubt give up if she were to be approached personally. But as her Majesty's most worthy and honoured representatives are ruling India on her behalf, I am sure that if this catches their sight they would relinquish such taxes by squashing the old resolution of the Government of India and publishing a new one, prohibiting the taking of taxes, following the examples of the Native States, which award inam lands and jehagirs to their servants to enjoy during their life-time and that of their descendants; whereas this pension is to be only enjoyed by the pensioners during their life-time. I hope therefore you will be good enough to assist the pensioners by putting this in your journal so as to catch sight of the most worthy and benevolent Government with your recommendation, to which may God give every success is the daily prayer of

May 11. A PENSIONER.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the International Art Exhibition there, in celebration of the Imperial Jubilee, and to be opened by the Emperor in person, will be by far the finest ever held under the auspices of the Kunstlerhaus. Austrian, Hungarian, and German pictures are in a majority, but all countries are well represented. Among the English pictures are Mr. Abbey's "Hamlet," Mr. John Reid's "Market in a Seaport," and the same artist's "Foxhounds passing through a Village," Mr. Arthur Hacker's "Nun between the Angel and Temptation," Mr. William Scott's "Children Dancing on the Downs," Mr. Davis's "Sheep in a Field in Spring," Mr. William Stott's "Wife and Husband at the Fireside," Mr. Solomon's "Venus Anadyomene," numerous drawings by Mr. Walter Crane, and a landscape by Mr. Alfred Parsons. The English pictures are in the centre of the Exhibition, in the best places, that is to say, that could be found for them.

THERE never was quite such a crush as there has been of late in front of the Mansion House, and thousands of people having daily business there are anxious to know when the congestion is to be relieved by the opening of the new circular subway. Its completion and opening for the use of the public is dependent on the completion of the Central London Railway tunnels all along Cheapside. All the earth excavated along this part of the new line has to be carried through the subway for discharge at the shaft at the front of the Royal Exchange, and while this is going on it is quite impossible to finish the much-needed circular passage underneath the street for the use of pedestrians, beneath which will eventually be the Bank Station of the Central Railway.

THE CUBAN REVOLT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

III.

THE reader, who has persevered thus far in these letters may remember that one of the chief difficulties which Spanish generals have had to face in Cuba has been the ease and rapidity with which the truculent insurgent is transformed into the peaceful cultivator of the soil. This was the principal consideration which induced General Weyler to order all the Cuban population to be concentrated in the towns. There were others. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the island have not the courage or spirit to take up arms against the Government, but by assisting the rebels in the field with supplies and information they have added materially to the complexity of the military problem.

The scheme which General Weyler conceived was in many ways remarkable. It was wholesale and sweeping. Within eight days of the proclamation all persons found in the country districts, and outside the limits of the picquet lines which ran all round the towns, were to be treated as rebels and became liable to be shot at sight. It may easily be seen how very much this simplified matters for the Spaniards. What is not so apparent is the terrible sufferings to which these unhappy people, "called reconcentrados," would be subjected.

A DIRTY PEOPLE.

The sanitary arrangements of Cuban towns and Cuban houses are filthy in the extreme. Open drains run under the floors of the bed-rooms, foul stenches everywhere pollute the air. Offal of all kinds is flung into the streets, where it lies rotting until it crumbles to powder, when the winds carry the germs of disease in all directions. During the summer heavy rains fall, and so unhealthy and feverish does the island become that all military operations have to be suspended. The towns are hotbeds of disease under the most favourable circumstances. What their condition must have been when they were crowded with an additional population of nearly half a million wretched poverty-stricken folk is hard to imagine. Packed closely in broken-down sheds, amid filth and squalor, these poor creatures displayed the extreme of human misery. Bread and all other necessities were terribly dear only pestilence and death were cheap. Although the summer months small-pox, yellow fever and in many cases starvation, claimed their victims. How many perished it is impossible to state, but they must have been numbered by thousands.

THE REAL ATROCITIES.

Here, then, are the real Cuban atrocities. Yet viewed as a purely military "measure the scheme of concentrating the inhabitants," or pacificos as they were called, was undoubtedly sound, and had it been accompanied by vigorous operations against the insurgents in the field, it is possible that the revolt might have been crushed. But while the Spaniards imposed these severities upon the people of the country, they made no extraordinary efforts to overcome the enemy. The same lack of combination, the same want of energy, which had characterised their previous conduct of the war was still apparent. The rebels all over the island succeeded in maintaining an equal or dubious contest with the royal troops. The barbarity of the measure remained unjustified by success. The free and constant communication between the United States and Cuba, and the continual stream of tourists, reporters and agitators, who passed between those countries soon placed the American people in position of every detail of the sufferings of the "reconcentrados." Their anger was increased by the tales of other atrocities, which a sensational press freely exaggerated or invented.

THE SHAM ATROCITIES.

It will be remembered by those who have read Mr. Richard Harding Davis' book that while he makes many general charges of acts of cruelty against the Spaniards, he does not describe with details as to place and date any single occasion. His pages are interspersed with blood curdling pictures of wounded men being massacred by Spanish officers and other barbarities. But the reader will search the text in vain for any allusion to these tragic scenes. He does, indeed, relate with great power and pathos the execution at Santa Clara of an insurgent whose blood is described "as sinking into the soil he had tried to free."

This shooting of prisoners after trial by a military court has unfortunately been a not uncommon feature of the revolt. Still it should be remembered, that the Spaniards have never recognised the insurgents, and that they have consistently regarded them as outlaws not as belligerents. I imagine that the history of all rebellions of which the issue is long deferred will furnish similar instances of execution.

It is possible, indeed, that in a distant age, when the present order may have passed away, some bland and glorified "babu," the ultimate product of Asiatic evolution, may with the pen of the historian, and in a sentence of extraordinary complexity, write of some misguided race that has been cleared "as his fragments strewed the soil he had tried to free."

I do not believe that the Spaniards have treated the rebels with unusual severity. They have undoubtedly shot a good many. But there have been ample reprisals. Whatever condemnation is bestowed upon the Spaniard must also fall on his enemies. These have shot many soldiers in revenge, have butchered several envoys, and have in great measure created the sufferings of the country folks by burning and destroying everything they can lay their hands on. It is a savage, bloody war. There have been others.

AMERICAN INDIGNATION.

Correspondent after correspondent has been sent from the States to Cuba with orders to find out atrocities, and, of course, they have returned bearing their sheaves with them. The extraordinary enterprise and vivacity of the American press has magnified and painted every incident, so that the public have had no lack of horrors with their breakfasts. Yet it is not these tales of atrocities that have swayed the minds of thinking men. The number of reasonable people in every community is always great, and these in the end make their will felt. Looking at the island that was once so rich and fair they see it plunged in the depths of misery and ruin and for the last three years the question has been asked with increasing force, "How long? How long?"

And Spain, straining every nerve in the fight, drawing the young life of the nation from its peasant fields of Andalusia and Castille, scraping the last peseta from a patriotic but struggling peasantry, and squandering both in aimless wanderings amid West Indian forests, would have done well to have listened to the sound of the rising waters.

It is possible that in the autumn of 1897 a compromise might have been effected, whereby the United States would have guaranteed the Cuban debt and have assisted to raise a stable government in the island over which Spain might even have preserved a nominal suzerainty. The hour has gone by. The war must alienate from the Spanish Crown Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippiness, and will lose the Spanish people all the money they have sunk therein. Other developments, which at present cannot be defined, may take place in Spain itself, and it is not unlikely that history may have to reserve a long chapter for the consequences of the Cuban revolt.

THE STRUGGLE.

It is impossible not to sympathise with a gallant people, bearing up against all misfortunes with a constancy which seems hardly to belong to the days of modern warfare. All must admire the tenacity with which the Spaniard clings to the last relics of empire. All should pity the weak. But the contest which has now begun is a contest between progress and inertia: between the printing press and the priest as educating factors: between activity of thought and lethargy of faith. Of the result there can be no doubt.

I shall reserve to a final letter the consideration of the American interests in Cuba, of the effects of their intervention, and of its aspect from a European point of view.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL in the *Pioneer*.

DISTURBANCE BY SAILORS IN COLOMBO.

A RESTAURANT TURNED INSIDE OUT.

SHORTLY after midnight on Thursday a disturbance was created at the Lord Nelson Restaurant in Chatham Street Colombo by some sailors from the Flagship "Eclipse" and it was persisted is so vigorously that the Fort Police were unable to put a stop to it. As usual, when a man-of-war is in, groups of sailors were drinking at the bar at the Lord Nelson; and last night there were from twenty to thirty sailors, playing billiards, dancing, and amusing themselves in sundry ways. About four of their number, however, became boisterous, and created a disturbance at the bar, smashing glasses and bottles of liquor. The barkeeper and attendants fled, and the bar was then taken full possession of by these men and others who proceeded to amuse theselves by flinging bottles into the street, and causing other damage. About half a barrel of beer was also allowed to run to waste, and the party locked the doors of the restaurant and made themselves quite at home. Towards morning they betook themselves off, leaving behind a "debris" of broken bottled glasses, overturned beer barrels and other signs of their playfulness. The damage was estimated at some Rs. 200, and this morning the manager of the Hotel proceeded on board and lodged a complaint, claiming compensation for the damage caused. An officer from the warship was sent ashore to ascertain the damage done, and compensation was promised. The delinquents will be dealth with on board.

THE admirer of the late Prince Consort who last year obtained permission from the First Commissioner of Works for the depositing of wreaths at the base of the Albert Memorial on May 1st—this being the anniversary of the great Exhibition of 1851, of which the Prince was the originator—has again obtained permission for a similar decoration. Wreaths and flowers may be deposited by the public on May Day, and also on Saturday, the 30th ultimo.

THE CUBAN WAR.

OUR ACTION AS NEUTRALS.

THE Right Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., M. P. writes to the *Chronicle*:—

We are informed that it is the intention of the United States to carry out a blockade of Cuba, but obviously the intention to proclaim a blockade in the case of Cuba assumes a command of the seas which the United States may not possess. It is indeed possible that both sides may begin by proclaiming a blockade of Cuba; but, in either case, there is likely to be a general naval engagement or a series of partial naval engagements, which will settle this question at once in the one sense or the other. If a blockade is established, which is effective, and therefore binding upon neutrals, there is not likely to be any considerable amount of blockade-running to Cuba. If, on the other hand, the Spanish fleet should at first have the upper hand, the Spaniards are not in possession of a force which would make it possible for them to proclaim an effective blockade of any considerable portions of the coasts of the United States, and it may be doubted whether it is necessary to take blockade, on the present occasion, very largely into account.

As for the question raised by you in your leader, as to the effectiveness of blockade, I do not agree that the fact that Spain is not a signatory Power, as regards the 1856 arrangements, has any bearing on this point. The Declaration of Paris with regard to blockade was merely a declaration of the existing international law. The Declaration had to solve, in one sense or the other, disputed matters; but with regard to blockade it had always been admitted in theory that blockades to be binding must be effective and no Power would allow the Spaniards, on the ground of non-signature, to depart from this sound doctrine.

With regard to contraband, coal is, of course, a doubtful article; but, as you say, if intended for a naval coaling-station of either Power, in these days obviously contraband. But the question of coal carried to the American squadron at Key West, or coal carried to the Spanish squadron in West Indian waters, is not likely to arise after the first week of the war, and this question will have been settled along with that of blockade in the first engagement or engagements.

The really serious question was until this evening that of the right of search on the part of Spain to be exercised as regards American goods in British bottoms. The British carrying trade is the sole trade which we need consider. The goods which are brought from the United States to this country in British bottoms are probably very seldom American goods, but are almost invariably goods which have been American goods, and as to which contention might arise. In the old days Prize Courts were very willing to proclaim ownership doubtful in such cases, and to introduce the consideration of fraudulent transfers. If Spain is going to act upon her strict rights, and all such cases were to be investigated it would have been difficult for us to avoid public irritation in this country which would have been likely to have caused us to intervene against Spain in the war itself.

Sir William Scott's principle that the produce of a hostile soil bears a hostile character, and is the subject of legitimate prize when taken in a course of transportation to any other country, is the ground work of the old law, which Spain might, but for Mr. Balfour's veiled threat, have affected to maintain. It used to be held that, apart from the personal residence of the owner of the produce, if he had any settlement in the hostile country, by the maintenance of a commercial establishment there, he was, for the purpose of capture, in the position of a subject of the enemy's country. In other words, a person living in London, but engaged in trade in the United States, is, for the purpose of capture, an American of the United States unable to maintain the privilege of a neutral character. Of course, cases can be found which tell both

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

THE "Indian Prakash" welcomes Mr. A. Cumine, the new president of the Plague Committee, and remarks: —This place of "Sir James Campbell is now taken by Mr. Cumine, who is well-known for his sympathy for the Indians. He is one of the best officers of the Government. His tact in dealing with the people with whom he comes in tact, his courtesy, kindness and administrative skill are well-known not only in Khandesh, in which he spent the greater part of his life, but throughout the presidency. During the recent famine he worked heart and soul to relieve the sufferings of the wretched poor. We welcome him most heartily to the mercantile capital of India.

THE DESTRUCTION OF RATS IN BOMBAY.

Rats carry the plague more effectively and with a greater amount of certainty than is generally believed. The *Indian Spectator* remarks: The Health Department of the Bombay Municipality is reported to be doing pretty sharp work with reference to the destruction of rats. During the month of March it destroyed no less than 3,688 rats in the City of Bombay, and this is a fact which goes to prove a great deal the extent of the faith the Department has in the theory of rats being the most effective agency for the propagation of plague germs. And they are very likely right, for observation and experience would seem to support this theory more strongly perhaps than ever before. In nearly all the districts, both in Bombay and other places, it has been now pretty conclusively proved that the localities where these rodents swarm are much more open to the attack of plague than others, and that they carry the disease more effectively and with a greater amount of certainty than is ordinarily believed.

AN ALLEGED JOB BY THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* smells what it calls a "job" on the part of the Municipal Standing Committee in reference to the selection of a successor to Mr. H. W. Barrow as Municipal Secretary. Our contemporary says: It has come to our ears that the Standing Committee of the Corporation are committed to a job in connexion with the selection of the new Municipal Secretary. So many wild rumours are afloat about this candidate and the other, that we are quite sick of even listening to them. We refuse to put our credence in these idle rumours which are more or less the creation of some interested parties or their friends. We believe that the Standing Committee of the Corporation are all good men and true who will see that they give it the benefit of the services of the best man, and thus earn the confidence reposed in them for their integrity and rectitude by the civic-fathers. In short, we should indeed be most disagreeably surprised if the Standing Committee did anything to create what might tantamount to a grave dereliction of duty and therefore a public scandal." But we have faith in that body and therefore shall await with interest the result of their selection.

VACCINATION AND PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Reviewing a small pamphlet issued by the British Medical Association under the title of "Facts about small-pox and vaccination," and noticing the opposition offered to inoculation with Professor Haffkine's anti-plague serum, the *Rast Goftar* draws certain conclusions in favour of the latter as follows: In Bombay trial has been given to a number of measures believed by the responsible authorities as calculated to control plague. We have, as is well known, learnt to our cost that most of them have failed. But the one measure which had given the most encouraging results was, for some inexplicable reasons, not given a fair trial,—it might be said it was positively discouraged. We need hardly state we mean Professor Haffkine's anti-plague inoculation. Now, we are willing to admit that vaccination and Haffkineism—if we may coin such a word—cannot be put on the same footing, because Haffkineism has not been tried on a large scale and for a sufficient length of time. But it is no fault of Haffkineism. The very fact that so far as it had been tried, it had given great satisfaction and encouragement ought to have been taken as a plea for giving it a wider scope for experiment, and not as an argument for discouragement, as was the case. However, what we are concerned with at present is to show the similarity of the tactics employed by the anti-Haffkineists and anti-vaccinationists.

THE LATE DR. ATMARAM PANDURANG.

With respect to the work of the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang as a zealous social reformer, the *Rast Goftar* says: Hindu reformers are, unfortunately, few and far between, and Dr. Atmaram filled the gaps caused by the deaths of Mr. Cursondas Mulji and latterly of Mr. Mahdevdas Ragunathdas, with honour to himself and usefulness to the entire community. Being a generous and a large-hearted man, he never tried to push reforms at the point of the bayonet, but he tried imperceptibly and cautiously to put in the thin end of the wedge, relying upon time to accomplish the rest. The adoption of such gentle and tentative methods resulted in making more friends than enemies, and as he generally worked in all public matters on the lines of least resistance, he was able to accomplish his object without much opposition. There was no such thing as race distinction with him, and the best proof that could be adduced of his being a cosmopolitan citizen was that he readily allowed his two sons and a daughter to enter into wedlock with members of the European community. Ironically, Dr. Atmaram was not the last of the social reformers. We have yet among us two Hindus who bid fair to hand the torch of reform burning as bright as ever to their successors, whoever they might be. Who is not aware of the doughty deeds of reform of Dr. Bhandarkar, whose name and fame have reached the remotest corners of the civilized world, and of his younger friend and coadjutor, the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, than whom there is not a more sincere, upright and genuine worker in the field of reform!

PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA.

The *Gujerati* is of opinion that segregation is likely to be less successful at Calcutta than in Western India. Our contemporary states: It is unfortunate that the very first stage of the out-break of plague at Calcutta has been marked by riotous excitement. The *badmash* elements seems to be even more turbulent in the metropolis of the Indian Empire than it is in Bombay. How far people had any real reason to be afraid of compulsory inoculation is not quite clear. So far as Government, however, were concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor made it quite clear that the prophylactic treatment was to be forced upon no one. But the Council proceedings do not reach the masses, and we are sorry no steps were taken to notify to them by beat of drum or otherwise the measures that were intended to be adopted. Some Eurasian lads seem to have played a practical joke by catching hold of a sweetmeat vendor and marking his back with red ink with a pen-knife. This incident seems to have led to most serious consequences by rousing the suspicions of ignorant people. Besides the zenana system is all but universal in Calcutta. Segregation, therefore, is likely to be less successful at Calcutta than in Western India.

The "Indian Spectator" observes: In spite of a very real and widespread popular scare, Calcutta does not seem, happily, to have yet developed the real plague. The few cases that have been ascribed to that disease may have been due to some other kind of fever. At any rate, the outbreak of the disease is sporadic; and, as the Lieutenant-Governor wisely remarked last week, the weather is against the plague taking a permanent lodgment in Calcutta, or an epidemic form. As against this, however, it has to be remembered that if it is real plague that has made its appearance there, its return after the monsoon may prove ten times more dangerous to public health than its first appearance. The soil, the habits of the people, the existence of a large pauper population, native and Eurasian, lend colour to this theory. So far the authorities and the leading men of the town cannot be too careful.

THE PROPOSED CURRENCY REFORM CONDEMNED.

Some of the native journals are not satisfied with the composition of the committee appointed by Lord George Hamilton on Currency reform. Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*: Lord George Hamilton has appointed his Committee on Currency reform and the Indian Government has published its latest despatch on the same subject. We may say at once that we are not satisfied with the composition of the former and are astonished at the proposals made in the latter to establish fixity of exchange. Sir Henry Fowler's selection as chairman is ominous. He should have been the last person selected for the post. The most competent person above all others would have been Lord Herschell whose knowledge, after sitting on two Commissions, has been unique, and whose trained habits of mind are so essentially necessary for sifting the conflicting mass of evidence which will be submitted. Other names too, save a few, do not inspire any confidence. And as to the latest nostrum propounded by the wise men of Calcutta and Simla, the less we say the better. Evidently, poor India is to be made the victim of another currency revolution, with what consequences it is not easy to forecast. In our opinion the scheme is utterly impracticable. It is preposterous. It has already been condemned by Mercantile India and is destined to be condemned by the Fowler Committee. It must be decently interred without regret, and without a single funeral note.

The Indian Spectator writes: The proposals of the Government of India as to what steps should next be taken in order to introduce the gold standard in the country appear to us so crude, so over-sanguine, and so indifferent to the likely adverse effects on other interests of the country—other than those of remittance to meet her sterling obligations in England—that it is a matter of particular satisfaction to see that the proposals are to be submitted to a body of experts who, under the guidance of their able chairman, Sir H. Fowler, are not likely to fail to explain the untenability in logic and harmfulness in practice of those proposals. Many of us had feared that Government would accept the Lindsay scheme because it promised to change the Indian currency into a gold one at a cost of 10 millions sterling, with larger temporary gold borrowings; and they had also thought that the real cost of the conversion would much exceed the sanguine estimate of the optimistic Mr. Lindsay. But Government out-Herod even Herod by their proposals.

MISS HAMILTON AND THE AMIR.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

MISS LILIAS HAMILTON writes from the Victoria Women's Settlement, 322, Netherfield-road North, Liverpool, to the London *Daily News* to correct "possible misapprehensions" regarding her experiences of the Court of Cabul. Miss Hamilton says:—"I would explain that this is a matter of some importance to me, as the Amir is a diligent student of the English papers and attaches much weight to what is written there. He will specially notice what I am reported to have said regarding his character and position, and as it is desirable that I should not be misunderstood on this point permit me to reproduce what I actually did say, quoting from my lecture, which, except the wording of the stories, was written out. After explaining what a very important part Afghanistan has from time to time played in the history of India and giving in detail the vast territories, she has possessed, I said: To restore the Afghanistan of 1800, Abdur Rahman has come too late upon the scene, and this he feels and knows, fully realising the impossibility of doing anything, but still it frets him to think of the grand opportunities that have been lost, and as he sits upon his couch you can see the storms that pass over him as he recalls the past and feels that in spite of his grand physique, in spite of his influence over men, in spite of his generalship and his grand military attainments, he is, as it were, bound hand and foot, and cannot stir beyond the narrow confines of his mountain home. Abdur Rahman believes that, given a fair chance, the Afghan is as fine, if not finer than any man on earth, and he longs to give him that chance, but he is an Eastern; no European can move him at all, except indirectly; a fellow-Eastern can only influence him a little; and so he struggles and suffers and chafes and listens to no one. But he is in some respects a really grand character, for to some extent he is a seeker after light. Moreover, he is imbued with a considerable amount of national ambition, a quality which, if I can read history aright, has ever been wanting in Afghan people. I particularly said that no European could influence him, because I have from time to time read in the papers that this or that European had brought about certain political results. Such an idea is preposterous; none of the Europeans in his service influence him in the slightest. Also it would be the most serious mistake to suppose that anything approaching familiarity exists between the Amir and the Europeans in his employ. The Amir is extremely courtly, and even affable; but no European Sovereign would resent a liberty more instantly than he, and the Europeans are well enough aware of this. Court, probably from the country. In an article I recently wrote on 'The Amir as I know him' I dilated especially on his refined tastes, his love of flowers and birds, and of all things beautiful, and of the offence that even an inharmonious colour is to his eye. For me to endeavour to improve on Abdur Rahman would be taken a presumption which I hope I do not possess. The Amir, as he is, is far greater than any Englishman could supply; could make him, so, rather than cut the rugged features of his character,—the deep lines that circumstances of birth and position have stamped on him—I endeavoured to paint him as he is. To eradicate them would be, in my opinion, to malign him, to take away from the strength of the picture. So I gave a few instances of what we should consider his terrible severity to draw forward that side of his character, as well as his patriotism and his unceasing toil for his country's cause; but I added, 'In England his admirers—and he has many, in spite of the grave accusations that have been made against him—will tell you that it took a savage to quell such savages as were the Afghans eighteen years ago. . . . I do not offer an opinion, but this I do know, that no one ever subdued those robber chiefs till Abdur Rahman came to the throne.' I might have added that even those who have least cause to love the Amir have told me that in Sher Ali's time a guard of 300 men was necessary to secure safety of the Amir when travelling from his town to his country house, a few miles outside Kabul. The visit of Lord Cavagnari in 1880 is a matter of history. I can only say that I have ridden through the streets of Kabul at two and four o'clock in the morning with only a boy carrying a candle to show me the way, and the idea of danger has never entered into my head, nor has discourtesy ever been shown me by the people at any time. Some one, far wiser than I, has said that a ruler should be judged by his achievements and not by his failures, if that be so Abdur Rahman has a magnificent record whereby the future will remember him, and considering that he has no Parliament, no body of chosen councillors to advise and help him, but that he stands alone and works single-handed, I think it may well be questioned whether any other ruler of this century has done so much for his people, for he has secured to them peace, and what that means in a wild country like Afghanistan very few Englishmen, even of those who know India well can fairly estimate.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

ON April 21, the much-looked-forward-to meeting of the British South Africa Company gave rise to an unusual amount of interest. Although the proceedings were announced for twelve o'clock, shareholders provided with tickets commenced to enter the large hall of Cannon Street Hotel as early as half-past ten, and shortly after eleven all available space was occupied. The approaches to the room were studded at intervals with members of the City Police force, who were also sprinkled about the hall.

The Duke of Abercorn apologised to the audience for the inconvenient crowding, and said that there were hundreds outside unable to get in. Thereupon there were cries of "Adjourn the meeting." The Duke replied that there were 35,000 shareholders, and no room in London could hold them. He went on to say in reference to the affairs of the Company that the directors expressed their obligations for continuous support. It was necessary he should mention, though he did not propose to do so in detail, the untoward events of the closing days of 1895 and the first days of 1896. They were all familiar with the evidence given before the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to investigate and report on the incursion of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal. He (the Duke) and his colleague had thought it their duty to remain at the helm. (Cheers.) They thought it acted in consultation and in accord with Mr. Cecil Rhodes—(cheers)—who was recognised on all hands as the founder of the Company, and from whom Rhodesia took its name. With regard to the rinderpest and the native rebellion, his Grace proposed to do nothing further than to refer the shareholders to the exhaustive statements already issued. He trusted that they were not too sanguine in believing that they had arrived at the turning point in the fortunes of the Company as the result of the negotiations between the Government and Board. A scheme had been prepared for the future administration of Southern Rhodesia, which, while conferring extended authority upon the administrator, would introduce into the Council members elected by the settlers. Under this scheme the Imperial Government retained adequate control while the Board was left with more time to develop and superintend the commercial resources of the country.

SPEECH BY MR. RHODES.

Mr. Rhodes on entering the room met with a most enthusiastic reception, the vast audience rising and cheering. He said there were two matters they had to deal with. First of all there was the money that they had spent in the development and conquest of the country named after him, roughly about six millions with the debenture debt. The view he took was that as soon as the people of that country became full self-governing, that money should become a debenture debt. The people who would benefit in the most enormous manner by the addition of this country to civilisation were the people who would come after. It would be unfair, therefore, to solely debit the first people of the country with the total cost of the conquest and development of the country from barbarism to civilisation. They had now proceeded to an intermediate stage of what they called a semi-responsible Government. The next step was to balance revenue and expenditure. The essence of the character of Englishmen was that they would have self-government. All the troubles in the Transvaal were due to the fact that Englishmen were treated there as slaves, and they would not have it. They would go on agitating until they did get their rights. Many questions in relation to Rhodesia remained to be settled. Though he had hitherto spoken with great caution, he believed absolutely in the mineral resources of the territory. He believed in the future of the country as a great mineral-producing country, and he denied that white men could not live there. The interest of the shareholders in the vendors' scrip was a fair one for them to claim. He proceeded to show how marvellously they had already succeeded in the work of development. He had submitted to the Government, as a director of the Bechuanaland Railway, that they should help in extending the railway from Bhuluwayo to Lake Tanganyika. His idea was to make links from the Cape to Tanganyika, then with the Uganda population, and on the Kitchener. (A voice—What about Germany?) Well, for once Germany was not in the question. (Cheers.) The question was no longer one of the flag but of the trade. The "Little Englanders" were out of it. Here was a country which England had obtained for nothing. A clause had been obtained which would secure British trade for ever, and he hoped the Government would consider his proposal. There were two objections—that it was unusual, and that Mr. Rhodes was connected with it. (Laughter.) The English people had done, themselves, very well. (Renewed laughter.) He had done very well also; and he had passed through two years of trial, but it had made a better man of him. He made the shareholders a promise of a full return for their outlay. (Cheers.)

The extraordinary meeting thereupon authorised an increase of the capital of the Company to five millions.

ANGLO-IRISH SOLDIERS.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* writes:—The Dublin *Daily Express*, in a leading article on the brilliant action on the Atbara on Good Friday, indulges in the following jubilation:—"It is pleasant to remember, as all Irishmen undoubtedly will remember, that the new laurel is only one of the large number added by Irish hands to the wreath of British fame within the past few months. It would, indeed, seem that all the outposts of the Empire are in our charge. Lockhart and Blood were the only generals who plucked glory from the recent disastrous campaign in northern India, O'Conor guards our interests at St. Petersburg, and Hart in Pekin, and now, last of all, Kitchener wins our victories in the country where Wolseley has already made Irish and English history. He has not only proved himself a figuter, but he has 'made riflemen of mud, and shown the haughty Dervishes that the despised fellaheen of former days can now, under Irish guidance, 'stand upon their feet and play the game.'" Why omit Wolseley in Pall-mall, Roberts at the Royal Hospital, and White just returned from India from the list? We were not aware that Lockhart belonged to the Emerald Isle, the name is altogether Scotch; but our contemporary would scarcely have ventured to appropriate him without having good reason for it. Kitchener is one of those men like Swift, Sterne, Goldsmith, Parnell, Napier, Michelson, Wolseley, White, Roberts, and many another who has added to the glory of the Empire, whose Saxon ancestors came to Ireland to confer on their children the "damnosa hereditas" as it sometimes is of Irish nationality. The Sirdar was born in Limerick or Clare, but he is not of the Irish race; nor indeed were any of these men whose patronymics are jotted down at random—their names are not racy of the soil, and they would not pass muster with Celtic "cognoscenti" even if they were entitled by Mac Alecse's benevolent measure to prefix "O's" or "Mac's" "ad lib." to their unassuming surnames; but it is a fact that the Anglo-Norman and the Saxon cross well with the Celt, and that without any fosterage or admixture of Irish blood they develop special qualities in Ireland. Lord Wolseley boasts that he is without a drop of Hibernian infusion in his body corporate, but can anyone doubt that he would have been quite a different man if his people had remained in England, that he would have less of the peculiar fire, energy, and confidence which distinguish him, less alertness and light-heartedness; in a word a smaller quantum of the "vim" which would render him the beau ideal, because of his abounding cheeriness, of the General one would like to serve under in a retreat?

As soldiers these Anglo-Irish excel. It is only just to say, too, that they produced the most desperate, dangerous rebels to the Crown of England in time past, and that even the Irish rising of 1798 was engineered and plotted by such men as Fitzgerald, Oliver Bond, Wolfe Tone, Emmet, Napper Tandy, &c., who were not Irish at all. However, it does not matter much were a man was born if he does his duty, serves God, honours the Queen, and loves his country. The Anglo-Irish were *ipsis Hibernis Hibernioris*, and they sometimes served God and loved their country and did not honour King Log less the same. It would be a proper thing to send people every year to colonise the places in Scotland so as to provide the empire with men for the Black Watch, Camerons, Seaforths, and other Highland regiments. There must be a virtue in the kilt, the feather bonnet, and the bagpipes which tunes, helmets, drums and fifes do not possess, and Soudanese, Goorkhas, Sikhs, English, Welsh, and Irish must take back seats in the glory theatre when there is a battle to wage and a despatch to write, but when generals who know what war is, and special correspondents who have had ample experience of the field in many campaigns, assign the palm to the kilted battalions, it cannot be doubted that they deserve it without disparagement to those who were not so fortunate as to be placed in the front line on the day of glory.

SIR E. GREY ON THE WAR.

ENGLISHMEN WILL BE ONLY SPECTATORS.

ON April 21st Sir Edward Grey, M.P., opened the new premises of the Colchester Liberal Club, and was subsequently the principal speaker at a meeting in the Corn Exchange. Sir Weetman D. Pearson, M.P., presided.

Sir E. Grey said there was one matter which must be first in the thoughts of all. Two great nations were standing upon the brink of war. It was a matter of sorrow to us that there appeared to be so little chance of the struggle being prevented. He feared that the time had not yet come when war was likely to pass away from the world. But in these days war between two great nations was an evil which affected other nations, even neutral nations, more closely than it ever did before. The improvement of means of communication had made the world so much smaller, it had drawn peoples nearer together, and it had made great nations more dependent upon each other. Many had deplored the vacillation, hesitation, and ineffectiveness of the Concert of Europe. What was it that had paralysed the action of the Great Powers in Europe? It had been the fear amongst nations of what war might mean in these days, the fear lest any precipitate action or sudden movement on the part of one nation in the Concert might start the avalanche which would bring disaster upon Europe. Now that fear which paralysed the Concert of Europe had become a reality between one nation in Europe and a Great Power on the other side of the Atlantic.

SPAIN'S PRIDE TRIED

As such a stage as this criticism of the action of either the United States or Spain was useless, because it could not affect the issue. There had been much criticism of the Government of Spain in Europe. He would not dwell upon it, because it could serve no good purpose. Spain had a full share of that pride which is much to the life of every nation, and we know that that pride had been sorely tried. There had been criticism, not so much in this country, he thought, but in Europe of the action, language and feelings which had been expressed in the United States. He would ask his audience to put themselves in the place of the United States, and remember what their situation had been. Close at their doors in Cuba they had had an intolerable state of things for years. It had not been the first revolution in Cuba. This revolution had lasted for three years, during the whole of which time Cuba had been in a welter of war, and there was no prospect of this state of things drawing to a close. That was bound to try the feelings of the United States. Then there came the blowing up of one of their ships in one of the Cuban harbors, (Shame,) In the absence of proof to the contrary one must be anxious to support the theory that that was an accident; but, be it accident or not, it was a terrible calamity which was bound to give an edge to the feelings of the people of the United States.

NOT JEALOUS OF AMERICA.

Less than what had happened at the doors of the United States would have been quite sufficient to cause outbursts of popular feeling in this country had it happened close to us. (Cheers.) Less than that had before now occasioned the active intervention of this country. In some organs of public opinion in Europe mention was made even to-day of the friction which had occurred between us and the United States in recent years, but it was very little to the purpose to go into now. A sensible thing to have brought us feelings far deeper and more powerful in our nature than any passing differences of recent years. (Cheers.) The United States had grown in strength, wealth and power. We had never felt any jealousy of that growth. On the contrary we had come to look with interest and sympathy upon the greatness of the part which we knew that the United States must play in the future of the world. The policy of the States had hitherto been one of non-intervention.

ENGLAND WILL BE NEUTRAL.

If the great struggle came now between them and Spain we should be onlookers, for the policy of the United States was still their own, and they alone were the guardians of their welfare and honor (hear, hear). That was what America wished. But though we were only spectators we felt a deep and intimate concern in what was happening. The struggle in which the United States was engaged must be one to stir up our blood and make us conscious of the ties of language, origin and race. (Cheers.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—ROOM FOR CRITICISM.

Turning to foreign affairs, Sir E. Grey said in some cases the Opposition had given the Government their support. They had admitted the intentions of the Government in foreign affairs to be such as they could sympathise with. But there had been much room for criticism of the Government's conduct of foreign affairs, far more opportunities for criticism than had yet been taken advantage of, because, when the country appeared to be in difficulties, the Opposition were anxious not to say anything to embarrass the Government. It had not been malicious or partisan criticism, because it had come as strongly from Conservatives as from Liberals. This criticism had been necessary and wholesome, because it had seemed that there had sometimes been a sort of lethargy in the foreign policy of the Government, a waiting upon events just at the moment when the Government ought to have been clear and decided in aim and end.

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ARE THE RIGHTS OF EUROPE IMPUGNED?

SEVERE FRENCH CRITICISM.

IN endeavoring to define the state of feeling in France caused by the rapid March of events towards war, writes a Paris correspondent on April 21. I am obliged to say that among thoughtful Frenchmen the attitude of Europe is strongly reproved. For the second time within a year or so the Powers have bungled. They have now, it is said, by their own fault made the navigation of the oceans insecure, and have obstructed the international business of the world. Already Great Britain, which is "facile princeps" in this matter, seems to announce that she will put her foot down, no matter where, and no matter how, for the summary protection of her interests. France now sees the complications likely to arise out of this hurly burly. The second measure of French blame is devoted to the United States Government, which is accused of twisting the Monroe Doctrine with the deliberate resolve to subsitute a military for a commercial America. The duration of the war and an after mediation of the Powers I have reason to believe is being prospectively discussed by M. Hanotaux and foreign Governments.

An Ambassador said to me to-day that the public opinion of Europe had so far been hypnotised by Cuba. Quite apart from the Philippines, which would inevitably draw the American Fleet, and the Canary Islands, the seas are dotted with Spanish isles, whilst Spain's possessions in Africa cover nearly 5,000 square miles, very awkwardly situated for anything like international squabbling. Another difficulty in view is that which will arise from any maltreatment of English-speaking residents in Cuba, who are all vulgarly classified as "Yankees," and who may be obliged to remain to guard big commercial interests.

The "Libre Parole" takes the view that there is no Europe left since France has condemned herself to remain in retreat. It adds:—The world will probably soon understand why our activity and initiative sometimes intemperate but ever generous, lighted up and revived our old civilisation, and imparting to it that soul which it lacks at this hour. Industrial and commercial diplomacy, with its struggle for material interests, has flung the glove at the face of the Europe of the Crusades and Greek Independence. The blow which has fallen upon France has paralysed Europe. M. de Saissy in the "Journal" derides the so-called humanitarian devices of President McKinley. On the subject of sending provision to Cuba, he writes:—Such a course would not redound to his prestige. Let us hope that, after reflection, the United States will realise that without putting on this already useless and detected mask, it would be better to resignedly bear the full responsibility of a war virtually declared by "themselves."

The "Figaro" considers that the question of responsibility may be deferred. At the present moment it is advisible to face the consequences. "What will be the nature of the war?" it asks. "For our part we consider that it will be long and loaded with interesting episodes. For some time, at least, however, it will be wanting in decisive action."

The "Rappel" refers ominously to the spread of war. The "Fronde," the non-acknowledged French feminist organ, which is conducted with rare ability, says:—The right of nations will be in danger if the clauses set forth in its interests are not accepted at once. Commercial interests are threatened, and the rupture may be irretrievable. These considerations ought to have drawn the Powers out of a systematic reserve in dealing with two peoples when the consequences to humanity in general are incalculable. The "Petit Parisien" calls attention to the grave and important issues at stake. It says:—We have a new and weighty fact before us. The Republic of the United States comes between a colony and its mother country by virtue of a right which is not so easily discoverable. On this platform the question assumes bigger proportions which pass the bounds of a war with Spain. The rights of Europe to possess territories in America are apparently open for discussion. Here is a serious problem for the world's diplomacy. We are upon the eve of events of singular gravity, and international problems of the highest import will ere long be undoubtedly ripe for solution. The "Eclair" is of opinion that the concerted action of the other Powers of Europe was judged impracticable because England decided to retain an expectant attitude. M. Paul de Cassagnac is violent beyond measure. He exclaims: "Ah, the United States wanted blood. They will now have to drink it." The "Libre Parole" takes up the cry that the war is founded upon the fierce and jealous hatred which exists between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin. The "Libre Parole" considers that the issue of the war is scarcely doubtful. On the one side (it says), is a great mass of men over strong with riches and other means of action; on the other, a nation already fatigued by numerous sacrifices. Still the United States doubtlessly wronly calculate on the facility and duration of the enterprise. They are attacking without any riponed military organisation an obstinate adversary with an army and fleet combined for a well defined purpose. Americans may encounter disagreeable surprises when she has to transform her military status and increase her taxation in a way which is not in harmony with the traditions and founders of her Republic. In the long run, the United States will be happy to escape from the dilemma of either adding to the Union a new State which is hopelessly different from her race and tendencies, and which may soon show signs of revolt. The other alternative would be having begotten in the new world another tiny Republic like those which are wholly afflicted.

The "Temps," in a long article, also reveals in the supposed contrast between the military and naval Spain and the United States. A Spanish-American war will, it prophesies, be a drama of several acts. Before the fall of the curtain old Europe will have to deal with a number of highly interesting diplomatic questions and interludes. The article concludes by referring to the possible consequences of what it describes as an acute attack of Anglo-Saxonism.

An important meeting was specially summoned at the Quai d'Orsay, after a long interview between M. Hanotaux and Count Tormelli, the Italian Ambassador. The object of the gathering at which the chiefs of the departments of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Marine, the Colonies and Justice, were allowed to be present, was the reading of a report by Professor Louis Renault on questions raised by the conflict between Spain and the United States.

At the Spanish Embassy large sums have been gathered for the national subscription to defray the expenses of the war.

SUICIDE OF COL. SHERVINTON.

ON April 21, Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquiry in the Board-room of the Westminster Union, Poland-street, W, concerning the death of Colonel Charles Robert St. Leger Shervinton, aged forty-five years, who was found dead at 22, Ryder-street, St. James's, on the 19th ult.

Colonel Charles Robert Shervinton, of 59, Earl's-court-square, W., identified the body of the deceased as that of his son, and said he lived in Ireland, but had rooms in London. Witness last saw him alive to days earlier at his chambers. He was then perfectly well, and was about to get up. He called the next day to leave a note from his wife, but he did not go in, having an engagement elsewhere. Witness called later, and on entering the bed-room, which was on the ground floor, noticed that the deceased was in bed looking pale. On touching his forehead he was shocked to find that he was dead.

By the Coroner: The deceased expected a large sum of money to be put to his credit at the end of March, when he returned from abroad, but he was disappointed, the affair having been postponed for some months. Witness was at a loss to know how his son came by his death. He was always the bravest and the most devoted and loving son a man could have. (The witness was here overcome with grief.) He had grand prospects.

The Coroner elicited from the witness that he received a pencilled note from his son saying, "You will find me dead in the morning." Witness added that he had no idea to what it referred.

The Coroner said the letter was written in ink, and read as follows:—"22, Ryder-street, St. James's, Monday, 8 p.m.—Dearest Father,—It's all U, P. You will find me a dead man in the morning. Forgive, and think the best of me. Post letters. Register one to L—Your loving Charles."

Witness went on to say that with the exception of the financial disppointment he did not know what he alluded to.

The Coroner: In a large envelope addressed to his wife I found papers apparently relating to contracts and other things connected with the formation of some company. Do you know of any worry about that?—Witness: Yes. I think that is the company he expected £12,000 from, but it was deferred for six months.

Jesse Blaber, manager at 22, Ryder-street, stated that on Monday the deceased told him that he was leaving for Ireland on Sunday next.

Dr. Horatio F. W. Coote, of 2, Bennett-street, St. James's, who was called to the deceased, said he had been dead about eight hours. No doubt he sat up in bed and shot himself.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

MR. C. L. EASTLAKE, who is retiring from the post of Keeper of the National Gallery, a position he has held for twenty years, is, to be presented at the National Gallery with a testimonial from the art students, who are desirous of marking their recognition of the many services rendered them by the out-going Keeper.

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DOL. 252,000 WORTH OF FORGED NOTES.

TWO ARRESTS ON THE "PREUSSEN."

THE existence of a continental "long" firm which appears to have been doing a very extensive business in forged Hongkong and Shanghai bank-notes was brought to light the other day, two arrests being made on board the s. s. "Preussen" on a charge of being found in possession of counterfeit notes. One of the passengers named Henri Grosse, who it is said, made himself particularly pleasant to all the ladies on board on the way out, and was always ready to order unlimited quantities of champagne, the other day offered a money changer on board a large sum in notes in exchange for cash. The money changer was unable to undertake so big an operation, and it was arranged that Grosse should go to a money changer's place in King-street. This he did later in the day and offered 26 notes of dol. 50 each and 50 notes of dol. 25 each a total of dol. 2,550, with a request for change. After some haggling the price was agreed upon, and the Kling handed over 235 sovereigns. Shortly afterwards he became tormented with doubts as to the genuineness of the notes and took some of them to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who declared them to be forgeries. Grosse was sent for, and detained until Inspector Bourne arrived. The only account he gave as to how the notes came into his possession was that he had bought them of a money changer in Colombo. Permission was then obtained from the Consul to search the ship, and it was there found that Grosse had travelled from Germany in company with a man named Schultz, and that they had stayed three weeks in Colombo, Schultz and Grosse sharing the same cabin. Search was made of all the baggage belonging to Grosse, but nothing was found, until Inspector Bourne asked for a small trunk with a patent spring lock to be opened. Grosse immediately protested, stoutly denied that it belonged to him, and challenged the right of the detectives to interfere with it, as it belonged to his cabin mate Schultz. The latter was immediately sent for, and on being shown the box at once denied all knowledge of it. Grosse was accordingly asked to produce his keys, and eventually the box was opened, when it was seen to contain assorted bundles of notes laid flat in the box in piles of about dols. 1000 each. A suspicious movement on the part of Schultz led the detectives to search him for arms, and a loaded revolver was found in his possession a revolver not loaded being taken from Grosse. The two men were arrested, and taken ashore, this being about 5-30 last evening. A further search was made, and in addition to the bogus notes two stamping machines for numbering notes respectively and other counterfeiting implements were discovered, together with a large sum in gold and Bank of England notes. All the supposed Hongkong and Shangha notes are clever reproductions of the issue of of the Hongkong branch, every detail down to the signatures, being reproduced; and it is curious to speculate what might have happened had the gang succeeded in reaching Amoy, Swatow or Woosung, where the shanh notes would have found a ready currency. In all the total face value of the notes discovered must reach about 252,000 dols., the value given by the prisoner Grosse.

As already stated prisoners are believed to have spent three weeks in Colombo, where they purchased large quantities of jewellery, lace, etc, and in this connection it may be noted that an unfortunate chetty is in custody in Penang for having counterfeit notes in his possession which it is supposed he may have come by honestly enough, but which led to his arrest when he tried to exchange them.

It further stated that a number of the notes in question were in circulation on board the s.s. "Preussen" the jother day one of the passengers, apparently unwittingly, effected some small purchases in Messrs. Katz Bros. with a note which the bank have since confiscated as a forgery.

This morning it was also rumoured that a further sum of bogus notes amounting in all to over 6,000 dols, had been discovered hidden in one of the beds of the cabin occupied by Grosse and Schultz, but as a careful search was made of the room this other day this may point to the fact that there are still people on board belonging to the gang who were anxious to get rid of their notes.

Prisoners appeared before the Magistrate, Mr. Wolferstan, this morning, Henri Grosse being charged with using as genuine forged documents, and George Schultz with abetment of the offence and with being in possession of materials or instruments for forging bank notes. The case was remanded to the 5th proximo, bail being refused.—S. F. Press, April 28th.

QUEENSLAND FORGING AHEAD.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY THE NEW PREMIER.

AT BRISBANE, on April 21, the Hon. T. J Byrnes, the new Premier, addressed the Warwick electors on the Government's past and future policy. He contended that the country had been well governed since 1892, and pointed to the progress in the population, wealth and employments of the people, the development of industries, and the lands rendered available for settlement. Since 1892 the population had increased from 421,000 to 484,000. In spite of financial disturbances and industrial disorganization throughout Australia. The factory hands had increased from 13,300 to 19,700, the schools by 180, and the scholars by 18,000. The country's finances had been honestly and capably adjusted by Sir Hugh Nelson, and the administration would be continued on the same lines. The land under cultivation and grazing and mining occupation had largely increased. Large estates had been broken up, and had passed into the hands of smaller men and been put under the plough.

Agricultural and pastoral industries were, continued the Premier, greatly assisted by the increased railway communication, the reduction of freights, and also by the establishment of an agricultural college and experimental farms in tropical agriculture. A revolution had been introduced by the establishment of central sugar works which created a body of small proprietary farmers, and promised a solution of the coloured labour question.

A warning note was here sounded by the Premier as to the limit of Government intervention in private enterprise, and a reminder was given that the increase of duties cast on the Government necessitated increased taxation. Referring to the Queensland National Bank, Mr. Byrnes stated that its affairs would be dealt with in a spirit of candour, fearlessness, and justice. The importance of having in Queensland some local independent financial centre was insisted upon. The Bank still transacted the business of more than half the colony, and its true position was now known. It was the duty of every Queenslander to afford the institution every legitimate aid. The Government did not suggest unduly favourable treatment; but on the restoration of the banks credit, and on the fulfilment of its obligations to creditors within, and particularly without the colony the credit of Queensland was largely dependant in the worlds financial centres.

Referring to his future policy, the Premier explained that, taking office on the eve of the last Session of Parliament, he was not prepared to submit a policy of an ambitious nature. No comprehensive scheme of public works was possible without increased borrowing, which was not justifiable without the mandate of the electors. He favoured, however, a steady definite policy of expansion, leaving Parliament to deside on broad schemes of improvement, and then distribute the expenditure over a period of years to lighten the people's burden.

The question of Que

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT is writing a volume of stories of adventure for publication this summer by Messrs. Chatto. His book, describing a journey through the goldfields of Alaska to the Behring Straits, appeared a few weeks ago. He is the author of other travel works, but this appears to be his first undertaking in fiction. He will, no doubt, draw upon his personal experiences as a traveller for the main material of his stories. Mr. De Windt is at present in Paris, which, more than London, he makes his home.

There seems to be every likelihood of an intimate biography of Sir Henry Havelock arising out of the papers left by his son, the late Sir Henry Havelock-Allan. General McLeod Innes, who now holds all these papers under the will of his old friend, has not as yet begun the task of arranging them, but he will do so soon. It is certain, however, that the material referring to Sir Henry Havelock's career is of an important and exhaustive character. His correspondence, for instance, would at once form the autobiography of a singularly fine personality, and be a real contribution to the history of India during the mutiny.

Professor Howard Darwin, of Cambridge, has for long made a close study of the subject of tides. A volume by him entitled Essays on the Tides is announced by Mr. Murray. The work is one of some size. Two other books appealing to like readers, of younger years, are also in preparation by Mr. Murray. One is a popular account, by Mrs. Awdrey, the wife of the Bishop of Japan, of the elements of natural history, chemistry, and so on. The other volume, to appear in the series of University Extension manuals is a history of astronomy by Mr. Arthur Berry.

The new novel by the author of A Girl in the Karpathians is the result of a journey in the Balkan States, where Miss Menie Muriel Dowie (Mrs. Henry Norman) found the motive and some part of the environment. The hero and heroine embody the strange relation—half attraction, half repulsion—of East and West, and the story is concerned with the development of the character of an English girl, the sister of a young politician, in Constantinople, and of a Turk, a member of the Young Turkey party, in London. A Study in Retrogression, originally intended for the title, describes only half the development, therefore Mr. Norman has put the idea in simpler language with the title of The Crook of the Bough.

We are to have from Messrs. Duckworth a translation of Dr. Karl Witte's select essays on Dante. It has been made by Mrs. C. Mabel Lawrence, while Mr. Philip H. Wicksteed edits the volume. During the whole of the central portion of this century, Dr. Witte was actively engaged in Dante studies. His translations, editions, and essays constitute a more important contribution to the revived study of the Italian poet than any other single scholar can boast to have made. His collected essays are published in two volumes at a price which makes them out of reach to many who know the languages in which he wrote. This English translation will include all the essays of general interest.

The next issue in the Goupil series of art monographs is to be ready by the middle of May. It is the late Sir John Skelton's sketch of Charles I., a manuscript which was left in a perfectly finished state. One of the most brilliant periods of art, in England, occurred during the reign of Charles, for then Vandyke was painting his great portraits. That fact indicates the materials from which the book has been illustrated. Towards the end of the year we shall have in the same series, only in French, a monograph of Josephine, Imperatrice et Reine.

Mr. Heinemann will Shortly publish a study in what we call the social emancipation of women. Miss Edith A. Barnett writes the novel, and to it she gives the name A Champion in the Seventies. We see in experiences of the young girl who forms the leading character how great were the difficulties which a woman setting out to make her own way in the world had to face. Many humorous glimpses are given of English middle-class family life in the seventies. The real centre of interest, however, is the little outpost assemblage of women worker, some of whom it may be possible to identify in actual life.

A new work dealing with the historic district of Lochaber will shortly be published by Messrs. Morison Brothers, Glasgow. It will be entitled Loyal Lochaber, Historical, Genealogical and Traditionary, and is from the pen of Mr. W. Drummond-Norie, whose frequent contributions to Highland literature are well known. The subject is treated from a Jacobite standpoint and the volume is appropriately dedicated to Cameron of Lochiel. The work will be illustrated with original drawings by Mr. Lockhart Bogle and the author. There will also be many photographs of interesting places, and reproductions of old and rare portraits of local celebrities.

This year there occurs the centenary of the original publication of the Lyrical Ballads of Wordsworth and Coleridge. In that connection it has occurred to Messrs. Duckworth to undertake an annotated edition of the ballads. Mr. Hutchinson, of Trinity College, Dublin, has edited the book, which will contain many features of interest of Wordsworth and Coleridge, apart from the ballads themselves. Master Duckworth have in preparation further carefully annotated editions of books in English literature, which will be produced in the same style. The size will not be too small forthe shelf, and on the other hand not too large for the pocket.

As Sir Richard Burtan's lately published work on "The Jew, the Gypsy, and El-Islam has been arousing fresh interest in the origin and spread of the Romany race, it may be noted that in a biograghical article on Mr. Andrew Lang in the Scots Pictorial this versatile critic was described as of gypsy origin. Another distinguished Scotch writer of a similar kink—Christopher North—had also Romany blood in his veins; while Mrs, Carlyle was also proud of her gypsy descent by one side of her family, while on the other she claimed kindered with John Knox. Describing Tennyson to a correspondent, she wrote: "Besides, he is a very handsome man and a noble-hearted one, with something of the gypsy in his appearadce, which for me is perfectly charming"—a phrase which may be taken as expressing admiration for her own race.

The oldest schooboy's magazine in the world, the Hurst Johnian, celerates its four-hundredth issue this month in a special double number. The magazine, which is a monthly, and is published by the college, Hurstpierpoint, made its first appearance in May, 1858, when Mr. Baring Gould, then a master at the school, wrote and l[illegible]ndic serial for it. The Hurst Johnian is edited [illegible]ne of the masters of the school, the Rev. H. [illegible]woolsey, who has directed it since 1988. At first the magazine was edited by the boys themselves, but, as in all such cases, the result was not encouraging.

Ferdinand Fabre, the excellent but rather neglected novelist, who died a few week back, made no secret to his friends of the fact that he had written his memoirs. The privileged few who have had a glimpse of the manuscript, declare that these reminiscences are writen in a highly malicious vein, and are in particular, in no way sparing of the Academicians, with whom Fabre was in constant contact as Librarian of the Institute. Public curiosity, however as to their contents, is not likely to be gratified, as the authoor of the Abbe Trifane expressly stated in his will that he desired that his memoirs should not be published. Still he did not order them to be destroyed, so that there is just a chance that they will see the light in the fulness of time.

A new volu[illegible] by M. Paul Bourget will be ready very shortly [illegible] called L'Ecran, it is to appear unde[illegible] Sentimentales. Its contents [illegible] them of considerable [illegible] Science, and Sauvetage, [illegible] written an important bi[illegible]een of Poland, Marysien[illegible]range d'Arquien, was, of c[illegible]ski, and her biography [illegible]story of Poland during t[illegible]enth century. The volume [illegible]ore the end of the month, [illegible]ho, though still in weak h[illegible]ume his literary journa[illegible]itten a preface to M. Paul [illegible]ume Interrupta. The work [illegible]action in the shape of a front[illegible] Chavannes.—Among the volur[illegible] once by the Mercure de Fran[illegible] Branches du Candelabre, by Luc[illegible]s of Impressionist short stories by [illegible]ntitled L'Imagier du Destin de l'Or[illegible]act drama in prose, L'Heresiarque by [illegible]

[illegible]es Le Roux is about to publish in volume fo[illegible] articles he recently wrote for the Figaro on t[illegible]ject of What shall we do with our daughters? [illegible]lles: Qu'en feronsnous is the title under which t[illegible]book is to be issued.

A collected edition of Mr. Anthony Hope's writings is talked about, but as yet nothing definite has been settled. It would extend to ten volumes.—Arrangements are being made for the publication of Mr. George Moore's novel Evelyn Innes in the course of May.—Meriel, a story by Amelie Rives, the American lady who wrote The Quick and the Dead, is announced for publication by Messrs. Chatto.—This firm are also sending to press a novel by Mr. Harry Lindsay, whose recent Methodist Idylls attracted attention. It is entitled The Jacobite.—A new fantastic novel by Mr. Charles Hannan, entitled The Betrothal of James, will be published by Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Co at the end of this month. Its main idea is the prolongation of life by means of the domestic cat, which eventually becomes so valuable as to be quoted upon the Stock Exchange. Mr. Hannan is the joint author with Mr. Wilson Barrett of Our Pleasant Sins, and a new play from his pen is shortly to be produced at [illegible]-end theatre.

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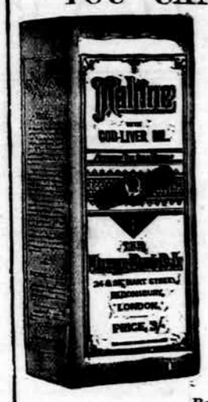

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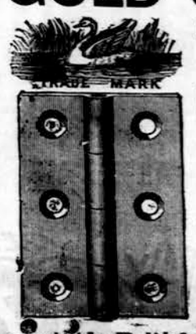

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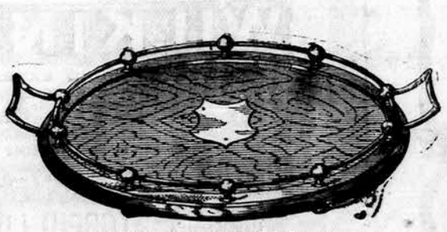

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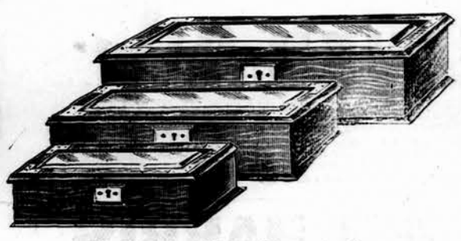

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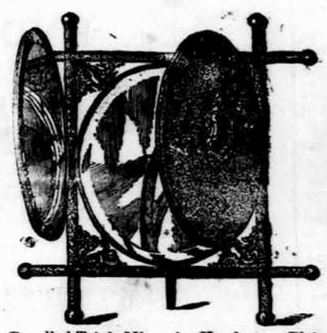

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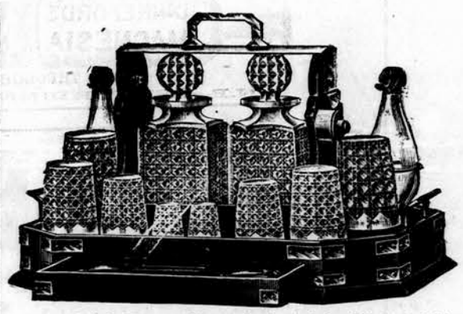

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